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VOL. XXII NO. 25 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

ANGLO - AMERICAN CURRENCY WAR IMMINENT

Call For 2 Crores For Bihar

M. L. A's Table Motion In Assembly

VICEROY ISSUES APPEAL

We Shall Require All We Can Get

The President read out to the Members of the Assembly the following letter from the Viceroy:

Viceroy's Appeal.

"I would ask you to accept for yourself and convey to all the honourable members of the Assembly my very sincere thanks for the generous manner in which they have supported the appeal for funds which I have made on behalf of the sufferers of the recent earthquake.

Require Crores

"From information already available it is evident that damage in Behar alone amounts to several crores of rupees, therefore we shall require all the money we can collect in order to provide relief.

Prompt Response

"I am thus all the more beholden to the honourable members for their prompt and generous response to my appeal."

M. L. A's Move

Messrs. Gayaprasad Singh, Murtaza Sahib, Gupteswara Prasad Singh, Bhupatsingh, B Das and a large number of other members of the Legislative Assembly have tabled a resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to advance a loan of Rs. two crores to the Government of Behar and Orissa without interest or at a very low rate of interest, to help in the reconstruction of the economic structure of Behar, which has been devastated by the recent earthquake.

CHARITY ALONE WILL NOT DO

Shaufi Dawoodi Suggests Reconstruction Plan ...

PATNA, Jan. 29.

"It appeared as if people feet were sinking into the ground and the earth was going to devour them"—in these words Maulana Shaufi Daoodi, M L a descrities his imoression of a tour of north Bihar. He says. No relief to sufftrers can be given by charity alone. The poorest class, of course should be provided with funds without the obligation to repay them as they cannot afford to do so. Those a little higher in status would like to accept loans on a longterm basis mortgaging those very houses which they would build. The question of charging interest should not arise and the system of easy instalments for repayment may be conveniently adopted.—A. P.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS!

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund writes in the course of a Press Note:—

"It has come to the notice of the Committee that various people are collecting funds in the name of unauthorized or unrecognized organizations. The public are therefore requested to to send their contributions to to the Hon. Treasurers, Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund, Corporation Hall Bombay or to the Hon. Secretaries or any other individual duly authorized by the Mapor."

TAGORE ON STAGE

London Students' Response To Bihar's Call

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Indian, students in Britain have inaugurated a fund for the relief of Indian earthquake victims. For example the Bangali youths in London are giving a benefit performance of one of Tagore's plays. Reuter.

SALT MERCHANTS' MUNIFICENCE

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

The Karachi Salt Manufacturers' Association has offered 10,000 manuds of salt to be delivered free at Calcutta for the sufferers from the earthquake in Bihar.—A. P.

Lahore Students' Fund

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

The Students' Relief Committee, organised by the Lahore Students' Union collected yesterday Rs. 524 in cash and got further promises of another Rs. 500. The amount so far collected has already been sent to Babu Rajendraprasad.—United Press.

HELP FROM CALCUTTA SAHAYAK SAMITI

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Mr. Gokul Chand, of Sital Prasad Kharag Prasad, has donated Rs. 1,000 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund. He has also made a gift of Rs. 2,101 to the Sahayak Samiti of Calcutta of which he is the president. He has received a request from Mr. Rajendra Prasad, to send cash, hessians and other articles in as large quantities as possible, and, along with Mr. Mulchand Agarwalla, Swami Vishwanand, Mr. B. K. Rajtagi and Pandit Purshottam Rai, is trying his best to meet the requirements.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sent to Mr. Rajendra Prasad through the Sahayak Samiti. Mr. Madhusudandas Burman is proceeding to Bihar with bales of hessians and other articles.—A. P.

"RED" SCARE IN ASSEMBLY

Member Warns Govt. Not To Alienate Sympathy Of Landlords

IMPERIAL BANK

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The question of constituting a new Public Accounts Committee under the new Legislative Rules consequent upon the old committee having become defunctus officio with the lapse of the normal term of the Assembly was taken up.

Mr. S. C. Mitra drew attention to the fact that the old Committee had not yet disposed of appropriation accounts relating to Railways and wanted to know if the new committee proposed could take up and finish the unconcluded business.

Mr. Joshi referred to the difficulty of the Finance Member in finding time and suggested on the lines of the analogy of the House of Commons' practice that the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee here should be from the Opposition.

The President ruled that the new committee could take up the unfinished work of the previous committee.

Sir George Schuster moved for the election of six members who along with two Government nominees would constitute a committee for the purpose of calling for and considering the reports regarding the working of the rules made by the Central Board of Revenue under section 195 A of the Sea Customs Act and as to the effect upon the agricultural and small industrial users of fuel oil of the duties imposed by the Tariff Bill passed at the last session. The motion was passed.

ANOTHER WHITE ELEPHANT.

The House then took up for further consideration the Imperial Bank Amending Bill.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya said that Sir George Schuster had characterised this bill as consequential, but in the opinion of the speaker, this was not so, it was another white elephant tied to the tail of the White elephant of the Reserve Bank.

In conclusion Mr. Pandya pleaded for a liberal interpretation of the Act so that the work of the Reserve Bank could be rendered smooth and successful.

NO PIVILEGE.

Mr. Azharali supported Dr. Ziauddin's amendment that no statutory privilege should be given to the Bank unless and until it agreed to advance money on security of immovable property.

Mr. Thampan, on the other hand, did not think that long term credit on lands was a sound proposition.

'RED" SCARE.

Mr. Lahiri Choudhry warned the Government against alienating the sympathy of landlords and thereby inviting Communism and revolution in the country. Short term loans, he said, was the legitimate claim of the landlords and tenants, who formed the backbone and 75 per cent of the population in India. If this was not granted a statutory bank like the Imperial Bank was not fit to exist in the country.

Mr. Bhupat Singh emphasised that it was the duty of the Government to keep an eagle's eye over the Imperial Bank's activities and to ascertain that the bank was not carrying on business in the interests of England as opposed to those of India.

Dr. Dalal opposed Dr. Ziauddin's motion.

Mr. Ghuznavi interjected: "do they not use public money."

LEGAL DIFFICULTY.

Raja Bahadur Krishmachari pointed out the legal difficulty in the way of Dr. Ziauddin's amendment to recommit the Bill to the same joint select committee. In his opinion such detailed criticism of the original Imperial Bank

(Continued on page 3.)

ANOTHER 10,000 SENT

"Chronicle", "Samachar" & "Sentinel" Readers' Contribution

The Proprietors of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" have remitted to Babu Rajendraprasad another instalment of Rs. 10,060 out of the funds subscribed by the readers of these three papers. The money has been remitted through the Central Bank of India.

NO WATER FOR THREE HOURS

Supply Arrangements For To-day

Owing to the lunar eclipse on Tuesday night water in the city will be supplied at full pressure between 9-30 p.m. and 12 midnight. (B.T.) Water supply will be shut up between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m., that is, it will be not at full pressure.

TROUBLE CROPS UP IN KASHMERE AGAIN

JAMMU, Jan. 29.

The Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmere declares, the City and Municipal limits of Srinagar and Town Anantang, about 40 miles from the Capital are in a disturbed and dangerous state and the State authorities are, therefore, ordering quartering of additional Police Force for a period of 6 months.—United Press.

"HONEST JOHN" OF FRANCE

Daladier To Form New Government

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Paris.—M. Daladier who is regarded as "honest John" in French politics was summoned to Elysee this morning. On leaving M. Daladier said that the President had entrusted him with the formation of a new government.

He warmly thanked M. Le Brun for this mark of confidence and told him he would consult friends immediately. He intended to form a government of energetic and respected men which would restore the authority of the State and the unshakable confidence of the country in the destinies of the Republic.

Earlier in the morning M. Jules Jeanneney, president of the Senate, declined the premiership. —Reuter.

DALADIER'S CHOICE WELCOMED

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Paris:—Mr. Daladier will return to Elysee this evening to give a definite answer as to whether or not he can form a Government.

The President's choice of M. Daladier to welcomed, as he is a strong and silent man of unimpeachable integrity and the only Left statesman capable of forming a Government of the National Union.

He will be opposed by the Socialists and will have to look to Right of the Chamber for support. M. Daladier favours direct Franco-German negotiations.

The opinion is expressed that he may take the foreign portfolio himself.

Socialist Bouisson, the president of the Chamber has also been offered the premiership after M. Jeanneney, but declined. —Reuter.

Patna Scenes Repeated In Mexico

MEXICO, Jan. 29.

The whole of South and Central Mexico was rocked by an earthquake.

Many are reported to be injured and heavy damage was caused, especially at Acapulso, where numerous buildings cracked.

Practically all buildings at Scapulco have been damaged.

Fearing further shocks people abandoned their houses and are living in tents.

Several were injured in Mexico City in the rush to quit curches and other buildings but there have been no damage to property.—Reuter.

Heavy damage was done to Fakraudullah Maszid in Patna City. One of the oldest mosques of great historical importance.

U. S. Treasury Admission

Immediate 40 Per Cent. Devaluation Of Dollar

ROOSEVELT PLAN

LONDON, JAN. 29.

WASHINGTON.—It is authoritatively stated here that Treasury has reached no understanding with London on the relation between the pound and dollar.

The possibility of a stern currency war is foreshadowed as the Treasury plans to go ahead with the operation of its new stabilisation fund of two billion dollars.

Mr. Morgenthau frankly admitted that he did not know whether the currency struggle is imminent, but other quarters believe that it is inevitable.

President Roosevelt may receive the Monetary Bill from the Congress to-night. He will then issu a proclamation wherein many expect he will order an immediate 40 per cent de-valuation of the dollar.—Reuter

RESTORE IT TO OWNER

Codex Sinaiticus Claimed By Senai Monastery

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Cairo.—A telegram, demanding the return of Codex Sinaiticus "as the British public opinion must know that it belongs to the monastery Sinai" has been sent to the British Museum by the Archbishop of Sinai who is at present in Cairo.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The principal difficulties in the way of a new Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement has been removed as far as Britain is concerned Early conclusion of an agreement is now hoped in British official circles. The agreement is likely to provide larger exportation of British herrings to Russia, which considerably suffered in recent years.—Reuter.

KALELKAR ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

Kaka Kalelker, who has been thrice arrested and released, proceeded again this evening to Manek Chowk to address a public meeting. As soon as he began to speak to the small crowd that collected there, he was arrested and marched to the adjoining police station. It is understood that he will again be released tonight.—A. P.

PASSENGERS INJURED.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

St. John (New Brunswick).—Over 20 persons including two passengers were injured in the Liner "Duchess York" in the mid-Atlantic when three huge waves which, it is held, was the result of underwater disturbance swept over the bridge. Furniture was damaged to the extent of 400 sterling. The ship's surgeon received fractured elbow while attending to the injured seaman, but bravely continued the work in the ship's hospital. He has been now removed to the City Hospital.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT MEETS

Simon Reviews His Activities

LONDON, Jan. 29.

At the outset the proceedings on resumption of Parliament after the Christmas recess Sir John Simon made a brief, not particularly illuminating, statement on disarmament. The Foreign Secretary shortly reviewed his activities during his holidays abroad and said that Government have decided to express their attitude on the present situation. Accordingly, they prepared a memorandum which will be published as soon as the Foreign Governments chiefly concerned to whom it has been addressed had time to consider it.

LEAGUE REFORM.

Referring to the League Sir John Simon said that both French and Italian Governments agreed with him that the reform of the League of Nations was secondary and successive upon the more immediate and urgent question of disarmament. He emphasised Sgr. Mussolini's aim was to strengthen the League machinery and make it more efficient. But British Government did not contemplate taking any steps pending conclusion of the disarmament convention.

FRENCH JUOTA.

Mr. Runciman in the Commons announced that the French Governmet have been informed that uneless the present quota discrimination is rectified within 10 days, the British Government would take retallatory action against range of French products.

JAP.-DISCUSSIONS.

Questioned in the Commonos with regard to the Anglo-Japanese discussion, Mr. Colville said that they made it perfectly plain that discussions must include artificial silk and had no reason to suppose that it will not be agreed to. He hoped that discussionss will be speedily brought to a successful conclusion. Government have not placed a time-limit on the negotiations.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
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Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a B.A., B.T., or B.A., S.T.C., for a local High School. Apply to Box No. 1891, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Managers, Clerks, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates, Stenographers, Overseers to consult with Hastings & Co., Employment suppliers, Delhi. (1898)

Wanted only trained teachers for a hill station secondary (Gujarati) school. Living cheap. Write pay expected. Box No. 1896 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted. Clerks for an Old Indian Life Insurance Company. Apply stating age, previous experience and qualifications to Box No. 1890, "The Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Let Ground Floor of Bungalow with courtyard on Main Lamington Road, for pure vegetarian Hindus. Apply Dr. Tandon, 199, Hornby Road. (1900)

21. GARAGES TO LET.

To Let Moderate Rent, High Class Rooms and Garrages. Inquire Mehta, Simplex Building, Pawwala Street, Opposite Railway Hotel, Charni Road, time 8 to 11 p.m. (1887).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor as House Surgeon and Nurses Gujerati knowing for Hindu Maternity Home. Write with pay testimonials. Honorary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (1897)

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Our Forecast Correct. Copy Deposited "Bombay Chronicle." Take our forecast for 30th and 31st January. 100 per cent success guaranteed. No chance of losing money. To get this forecast enquire, losing not a second, from the Master Cotton Reporters, Dwarkadas Mansion, 457, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. 1894

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for constructing a building at Dadar. Copies of Tenders, etc., can be had from the Office of the undersigned during Office hours.

S. K. MALIK & CO.,
Architects, Etc.
76, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
1901

Legal Notices

Suit No. 1517 of 1929.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

GOPALDAS MODI
Vs.
LALA DINONATH & Ors.

PURSUANT to the order dated the 26th day of July, 1933, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 1517 of 1929 (Gopaldas Modi Vs. Lala Dinonath and ors.) the creditors of Gopaldas Modi, Lala Dinonath, Lala Gobardhandas, Lala Hansraj Gupta and Sm. Bhagawati Debi or any one or more of them in their capacity as executors of Lala Raghumall Khandelwal deceased late of Bo. 21/1, Tamers Lane now known as No. 77/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Hindu Landholders and Merchant, who died on the 5th day of September, 1926, and who carried on business under the name of Madhoram Hurdeodas in Calcutta, and Karachi Madhoram Budhsing in Delhi Madhoram Raghumall in Bombay and Jiwanlal Ranjitmall in Cawnpur are on or before the 12th day of March, 1934, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court on its Original Side their names addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, statement of their accounts and the nature of the security, if any, held by them and such other facts and circumstances as might entitle them to claim the executors right of indemnity, if any, against the said Estate of Lala Raghumull Khandelwal deceased and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Every creditor, holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Asstt. Master and Referee in the Court House on the 12th day of April, 1934, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Every claim shall be forwarded with a Court fee stamp of Rs. 3 affixed thereon.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1934.

SACHINDRA NATH BANNERJEE,
Asstt. Master & Referee.
G. C. CHUNDER & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th day of January, 1934. 7859

Public Notices

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AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, consisting of Salt Pans at Aneek at Trombay and a building at Third Marine Street, Dhobi Talao under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 816 of 1932 (S. M. Pavri v|s. Bai Fatmaboo and Ors.) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consolidated Consent Decree dated the 23rd March, 1933, in the said suit and in Suit No. 2312 of 1931 (Bai Fatmaboo v|s Bai Aishabai & Ors.).

LOT NO. 1.—Salt Pans at Aneek at Trombay. Sale on FRIDAY, the 2nd February, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

All that piece of land or Salt Pans called "MIRZE DEVICHA KOTTA," together with the building thereon situate at Moujee "ANEEK" at Trombay in the Taluka Salsette and containing 36-3|4 Bighas and 3-3|4 Pands and bearing according to the title deeds Survey No. 148. There is no entry number of the properties. According to the Government "Jamin Kharda" for the year 1932|33 the area is 45 acres 9-3|4 Gunthas and according to the Government Survey the land bears Survey No. 43 and enery No. 42.

LOT NO. 2.—Third Marine Street Property. Sale on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

All those two pieces of land, situate at 3rd Marine Street also called Trinity Street, together with a dwelling house thereon one of which pieces, containing about 74-7|9 square yards of the Pension and Tax Tenure (but the cess whereof has been redeemed) and bearing Collector's New No. 3287, New Survey No. 1|8319 and the other of the said pieces being of the quit and Ground Rent Tenure (but the cess whereof has been redeemed) consisting of about 7-2|9 sq. yds. bearing Collector's New No. 7322, New Survey No. 2|8319, both together admeasuring 82 sq. yds. according to the Old Title Deeds but 74-8|9 sq. yds. according to the Cadastral Survey Register and bearing Cadestral No. 204 Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C Ward No. 2632 Street No. 20.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, 60, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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Hague Maru	7th Jan.	22nd Jan.
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Havre „	23rd „	6th „
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365 girls—20 brilliant stars, including
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He Saw the Kings of the Jungle
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You too can see things no white man ever saw!
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Bring along the whole family to see this grand, romantic comedy

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Nagato Maru	5901	23 Jan.	2 Feb.
*Tango Maru	6893	29 Jan.	12 Feb.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Feb	27 Feb.
Hakodate Maru	5303	25 Feb.	7 March.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	8 Feb.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	31 Jan
Haruna Maru	10500	14 Feb.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	21 Feb.
Asama Maru	17000	7 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	19 Feb.
Helan Maru	11600	10 Mar.

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COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST FOOD-POISONERS

Secretariat Conference Suggests Tightening Loopholes In Law

In opening the Conference convened by Government to consider the problem of adulteration of Butter and Ghee, Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay said that the adulteration of butter and ghee with various sorts of vegetable fats and oil was not a new evil but that there was good ground for the belief that the evil was becoming more serious.

The legislation empowering municipalities to deal with unwholesome and adulterated food had failed to check the practice of adulteration which was particularly prevalent with regard to milk, ghee and butter. The first and paramount consideration of the conference therefore was to protect the health of the public; secondly to put as few obstacles in the way of honest traders as possible and thirdly to find a way of dealing promptly and effectively with dishonest traders who are guilty of fraudulent adulteration.

ADULTERATION IN FULL SWING.

Representations had recently been made to Government by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. The Indian Merchants' Chamber. The Butter Manufacturer's Association, and several other local authorities, that the evil of adulteration, specially in the case of butter and ghee was growing. They drew the attention of the Government to the fact that provisions of the law and the rules under the Act are in certain respects defective or ambiguous and the punishment for food poisoners was inadequate.

With a view to satisfy the general public demand that the relevant sections in the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act of 1925 should be amended a representative Conference of those interested in the Butter, Ghee, vegetable oils; Edible Hardened Pats, with the Principal Health Officers, Analysists and chemists, met on January 24 at the Secretariat Bombay, in response to an invitation sent out by the Director of Public Health Poona.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT.

The Director of Public Health who had made a thorough study of the situation proposed that section 4 of the Act should be amended as follows.

Any person who to the prejudice of the purchaser sells or causes to be sold or offers for sale any article of food which is not of the nature or not of the substance or not of the quality which is demanded by the purchaser or manufactures or exposes for sale any article not of the nature or not of the substance or not of the quality which it purports to be, shall be punished for every first offence with a fine which may extend to Rs. 200 and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or both."

The conference referred this Bill to a sub-committee who have, it is understood, proposed the following as a substantive amendment:—

"Any person who sells or causes to be sold or offers. . . shall be punished for every first offence with a fine which may extend to Rs. 200 for the second offence with a fine not less than Rs. 100 extending to Rs. 1,000 and for any subsequent offence with a fine not less than Rs. 500 extending to Rs. 1,000 or with simple imprisonment which may extend to 3 months or with both."

POOR HAWKER" ARGUMENT.

It is understood that the chief factor that weighed with the sub-committee that led to the altering of the punishment for the second offence, was the affection displayed for the fate of the poor "hawker." It is difficult to conceive of a more futile argument than this to circumvent the imposition of a severe penalty for a repetition of the offence to profit at the expense of the health of the public How does the "poor Hawker" come by the spurious substance which he offers for sale? The unscrupulous manfacturer should not be allowed to take cover behind an ignorant Hawker who is victimised for an offence which he is unable to detect or is certainly not responsible.

PROFITEERS BEHIND.

Recently, Magistrates in the local courts, observed that it was a curious factor that Irani shop keepers and hawkers were brought up before the court while the manufacturers had not been prosecuted. It is therefore obvious that if the law is so amended as to prevent the hawking of butter and ghee except under a licence, no hawker would run the risk of being made a catspaw by unscrupulous butter and ghee manufacturers.

The amendment tabled by the Director of Public Health which is supported by the Indian Merchants Chamber, the Butter Manufacturers' Association, the Marwari Association and other public bodies should be accepted by the conference.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

An important suggestion, it is learnt, was made by Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, the Executive Health Officer of Bombay, that all vegetable products, Edible Hardened fats and fish oil should be coloured. This is an important suggestion in as much as it will put an end to the mixing of these products with butter and ghee. The Hardened Edible Fats and fish oil interests will thereby no doubt be embarrassed, while there should be no complaint from the vegetable product agencies. If the conference is out to put an end to the growing evil of adulteration, they should accept this proposal. The colouring of these products will save the hawker for whom so much of sympathy was displayed from interested quarters, and help the local bania merchants to sell to the illiterate masses who patronise them the genuine substance demanded by them.

The conference must bear in mind, as the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Cooper said that the first and paramount consideration was to protect the health of the public. Unless therefore the laws are amended so as to lighten loop-holes against unscrupulous manufacturers, the mere enhancing of the penalty would not satisfy the demand made by the public to put an end to the adulteration of butter and ghee.

Eight Years For Murder Of Wife

Sessions Judge Accepts Defence Plea Of Grave Provocation

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Jan. 29.

Mr. N. N. Master, Sessions Judge, Thana, accepting the unanimous verdict of guilty, returned by the Jury, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, sentenced Lahanya Govind, a Hindu aged 21, to eight years' rigorous imprisonment on Saturday last.

Lahanya was charged with having committed murder of his 16-year-old wife Bhagi with a scythe on the morning of July 24 last at Bhoirpada village in the Wada taluka. He was absconding till his arrest by the Jawahar state police on August 13 last.

The defence was that the accused suspected the fidelity of his young wife, having seen her the previous night in company of one Navsha, who fled from the house on his return home. Inspite of her promise not to associate with that man any further, she was seen by the accused the following morning in the company of Navsha. Enraged at her misconduct Lahanya inflicted several injuries on her person.

The jury found the accused guilty of having intentionally caused the death of his wife. They however, held that he was deprived of his self-control by the sudden and grave provocation and was, therefore, entitled to the benefit of a lenient sentence.

The Sessions Judge, believing the defence story regarding sudden and grave provocation, sentenced him as stated above. Taking into consideration, the tender age of the accused, the Judge recommended to the Jail authorities to keep him in the Juvenile section.

Surat City provided a great welcome on the return to his hometown of Mr. Alihusain Adamji Shikari, who recently broke the world's record for endurance club swinging. He was taken in procession through the principal streets of the city. Later public meetig was held, at which the Hon Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi President of the Bombay Legislative Council, presided.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: Magh Shud 15, 1990.
Muslim: Shavval 14, 1352.
Parsi: Amardad 26, 1303.
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 31m.
Hightide: 0-18, 11-58.
Lowtide: 6-32, 17-51.

Bombay Improvements Committee: 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 31.

H.O.H. Fund Benefit Show at the Regal, Lady Brabourne attending 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 1.

"Bombay Looks Ahead" Lectures: Prof. C. N. Vakil on "The Necessity for Social Planning," Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Mr. Narayan Govindji Mantri Surveyor, a respected member of the Pathare Kshatriya caste a well-known and charitable resident, Vile Parle d'ed at Vile Parle at the age of 60 years on 29th January, 1934. Funeral on 30th at 9 a.m.

CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O S K steamer "Havana Maru" left Singapore on January 27 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 8 via Belawan Deli and Colombo.

PATHAN ASOCIATION.

The Pathan Association of Bombay has decided to send Rs. 125 to the Viceroy Relief Fund.

'DEVIL'S BROTHER' TO HELP BIHAR RELIEF FUND.

The proceeds of 3 shows on Tuesday the 30th January 1934 at Shri Krishna Talkies, Poona, where "Devil's Brother" is being shown will go in aid of Bihar Relief Fund. Those who want to help the helpless population of Bihar should visit the theatre and enjoy the picture too.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S LIST.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce has received promises for Rs. 9,000 for the Bihar Earthquake relief, out of which it has been arranged to remit Rs. 5,000 to Babu Rajendra Prasad to-day (Tuesday).

RASHTRIYA SEVA SANGH RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Behar Earthquake Relief Fund having been organised by Mr. Nariman and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, this Committee has decided to dissolve itself and merge its identity in the Central Organisation thus formed. It has ceased to function from the 26th instant.

We will publish our accounts within a couple of days.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION.

The proposed "Vanabhojanam" Feast, at Sion on the 4th February 1934 has been cancelled in sympathy with the recent Earthquake havocs in Northern India with a view to donate the proposed amount to be spent for the function, to the Earthquake Relief Fund. The extraordinary general body meeting will be held in the Association premises on the 4th Febauary 1934 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Dramatic Branch of the Association will stage "Bhakta Ramdas" in aid of the Earthquake Relief Fund, on Sunday the 18th February 1934 at 4-30 p.m., in Damodar Thakersay Hall, Parel.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "King for a Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE: "This Week of Grace". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Towed In a Hole". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Gold Diggers of 1933". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Dangerously Yours". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "White Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Hollywood Speaks". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Gaffil Musafir". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Parth-Kumar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-Ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "I Was a Spy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE EDWARD: "The Yellow Ticket". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-0 a.m.—Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates. Close Down.
1-0 p.m.—Time Signal. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Music.
1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
2-0 p.m. A Relay from the Rotary Club.
2-30 p.m:—Close Down.
4-30 p m:—Ladies' Hour. Talk by Miss Bachubai Wagle on 'Mother and the Child' (in Marathi).
5-0 p.m.—Fashions Talk: By Beth.
5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 p.m.—Book Talk: By the Bookman.
6-40 p.m.—Dance Music. Sponsored by S. Rose & Co., Ltd. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra;—Directed by Henry Hall (Columbia records).
8-0 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other available Market Rates. Interval.
8-45 p.m.—Time Signal.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

Weather Report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

8-55 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening and other available Rates.
9-5 p.m.—Popular Songs. Bai Sunderabai with Majid Khan, 'Sarangi.'
11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Ernest Parsons and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Bolsover Colliery Band.
9-30 p.m.—Dance Music.
9-45 p.m.—How I took to Water, a Sports Talk.
10-00 p.m.—Anne Macnaughten String Quartet.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.
11-00 p.m.—B B C Dance Orchestra.

SANGAT SABHA.

A meeting of the Sabha will be held in the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, on Wednesday, January 31, at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. S B Bhide of the Wilson College will speak on "Individual Freedom."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Choyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 30th instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. "Sonnenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on 31st January 1934.

REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
To-night at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A Rollicking Musical Comedy
Starring
JIMMY DURANTE
ZASU PITTS
EDNA OLIVER
In M. G. M.'S
MEET THE BARON

Also Showing
LAUREL & HARDY
In Their New SCREAMIE
"Towed In A Hole."

CAPITOL
Leading Talkie House.
TO-NIGHT, at 6-30 & 10
WARNER BROS
Musical Sensation
"GOLD DIGGERS OF 1933"
THE WORLD'S CHAMPION PICTURE
—NEXT SATURDAY—
WHEELER and WOOLSEY in "DIPLOMANIACS"

Syndicate Flouts Wishes Of Senate

Prof. Shah's Scathing Indictment

NO UNIVERSITY HOSTEL FOR WOMEN

A scathing exposure of the manner in which the Bombay University Syndicate appointed a non-Indian professor as the head of the newly started department of Chemical Technology was made by Prof. K. T. Shah at a meeting of the Senate held on Monday afternoon, Mr. V N. Chandavarkar, the Vice Chancellor presiding.

GROSSLY IRREGULAR

Prof. Shah levelled the charge that the whole question was mismanaged and that the appointment of Dr. Forster to the post was grossly irregular on three grounds:—

SENATE FLOUTS.

Firstly the Syndicate had flouted the wishes of the Senate that the appointment should preferably go to an Indian with suitable qualifications.

TOO OLD FOR JOB.

Secondly, the post had been conferred on a man who was too old efficiently to discharge the onerous duties of organising a department of chemical technology.

HUGE PAY

Lastly the Syndicate proposed to pay a salary of Rs. 1,500 per month, although the scale of pay prescribed by the ordinances was from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000.

The question arose on a demand for supplementary grant in respect of the salary for the post and on a motion of Prof. Shah, the Senate referred the question back to the Syndicate by a majority of votes.

NO HOSTEL FOR WOMEN.

Earlier the Senate tudned down a proposal moved by Mrs. Hansa Mehta for starting a hostel for women-students in Bombay, under the direct control of the University. The discussion was mark of the amendment were ruled out of order by the Vice-Chancellor on the ground that they interfered with the statutory duties of the Syndicate which had absolute power of fixing the conditions and terms of appointment of professors.

"That the Senate sanction a supplementary grant of Rs. 21,500 to meet the excess of the recurring expenditure for the year 1933-34, on the University Department of Chemical Technology."

On this motion Prof. Shah had given notice of an amendment to reduce the figure of Rs. 21,500 by Rs. 5,200 as follows:—

(1) Rs. 4,000 being deduction at the rate of Rs. 500 per month in the salary of the professor for 8 months. (2) Rs. 860 being the deduction two months' salary of the reader and (3) Rs. 304-12-0 being proportionate deduction from the Provident Fund contribution.

The first and the third clauses of the amendment were ruled out of order by the Vice-Chancellor on the ground that they interfered with the statutory duties of the Syndicate which had absolute power of fixing the conditions and terms of appointment of professors.

SENATE'S WISHES.

Prof. Shah thereupon moved that the whole matter be referred back to the Syndicate for reconsideration. He traced in his speech the history of the appointment of the head of the department of Chemical Technology. It was 16 months ago that the Senate decided to institute this new department and also appoint a professor. The Senate passed an amendment that the professorship should go preferably to an Indian with suitable qualifications. The amendment was moved by the speaker and although at the time a European member of the Senate remarked that no European was likely to accept the post on the salary offered, he did not withdraw the amendment. The Senate solemnly passed the amendment, but the speaker was sorry to say that the Syndicate in appointing Dr. Forster to the post had not respected the wishes of the Senate.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Proceeding Prof. Shah said that the Syndicate appointed a Selection Committee consisting of two European members and three Indians and they recommended two names of Indians out of a large number of applications received for the post including that of Dr. Forster. The Committee also remarked in its report that in its opinion not a single candidate was qualified for the post and this opinion related to all applications. When the report of the Selection Committee, however, came up before the Syndicate an objection was raised that the Committee had gone beyond their scrop in recommending two names for one post although it was possible to read in the report an order of preference.

"GROSSLY IRREGULAR."

That Sub-Committee referred the question back to the Selection Committee and it was here that the two European members of the Committee, namely Principal McKenzie and Dr. Wheeler took a different view from that of their Indian colleagues. The two European members suggested the name of Dr. Forster while the Indian members suggested three names of Indian candidates for the post. In the meanwhile the opinion of the Advocate-General was sought as to whether the Syndicate should consider the names suggested by the majority report of Indian members or it should consider all the four names including that of Dr. Forster suggested by the minority. The opinion was in favour of considering all the names and the Syndicate appointed Dr. Forster to the post. The speaker considered the appointment grossly irregular.

TOO OLD FOR JOB.

Prof. Shah said that the appointment was vitiated also on the ground of the age of the present incumbent. Dr. Forster had failed to mention in his application his age which was 53 and the Indian members of the Selection Committee felt that he was too old efficiently to discharge his onerous duties of organising an important department. The Syndicate he said had violated their own Ordinance by raising the salary from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,500. He had consulted eminent Indian and European counsel who had held that the Senate could reject the whole thing and were entitled even to sue the Syndicate. But he did not wish to drag the matter to the court. If the Syndicate wanted to raise the salary to the pos merely on the ground of higher qualifications and not on considerations of racial bias they could have come up before the Senate to obtain sanction instead of passing it themselves.

MCKENZIE'S DEFENCE.

Principal McKenzie in a lengthy reply said that it was not by his ruling that the first report of the Selection Committee was referred to a Sub-Committee but it was the Syndicate by adopting a resolution which found that the report was not in accordance with Section 25 of the University Act. Explaining why he sent a cable to Dr. Forster. He said, that the appointment was made just before he (speaker) sailed to England and it was understood that he should meet Dr. Forster in London. This he could not possibly do without sending him a cable. As regards the allegation that the age of Dr. Forster was concealed, he said, asthough in the application this was not given, the Secretary of the Bureau of Universities of the Empire in London through whom the application was received had stated his age. The Bureau had appointed an influential Committee consisting of distinguished men in London and that Committee had written that they had no hesitation, in recommending Dr. Forster who had considerable experience and was physically fit to hold the post.

Dr. Wheeler said that machinery for carrying on the work of the department had already been ordered and if the matter was referred to the Syndicate the work of the department would be hampered.

QUITE COMPETENT.

Prof. V. G. Dalvie supported the amendment said that the three Indian members of the Selection Committee were highly respected and were quite competent to make a choice.

NO RACIAL CONSIDERATION.

Mr. Justice Wadia who was a member of the Committee appointed to look into the legal aspects of the first report of the Selection Committee opposed the amendment and said that the Syndicate was not swayed by racial considerations but looked at the question from the point of view of the good to the department and to the University.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The amendment to refer the matter back to the Syndicate was put to vote and declared lost but on a poll being demanded the amendment was carried 54 voting in favour and 36 against it.

The Senate adjourned till Tuesday 2 p.m.

DR. FORSTER "TOO OLD FOR JOB"

The debate in regard to appointment of a non-Indian as head of the department of Chemical technology arose on a demand for a supplementary grant moved by Prof. P.A. Wadia, which was as follows:—

RED SCARE IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 1)

Act did not arise on the present occasion.

Mr. S. C. Mitra, who is the Chairman of the Imperial Bank Subordinate Employes' Association read out lengthy extracts enumerating their grievances.

Mr. Yamin Khan opposed the amendment.

SCHUSTER'S REPLY.

Sir George Schuster said that the point of view of the landowners expressed during the debate was quite reasonable and announced that the Government of India would be prepared to give a sympathetic consideration to any sound scheme put up by the provincial governments for establishment of a land mortgage bank (Applause). The Government of India allowed certain balances with the Imperial Bank, but these had been calculated barely to compensate the Bank for the services to the Government.

Dr. Ziauddin's amendment was rejected.

The House took the Bill into consideration and started examining the clauses one by one.

DIRECTORS.

A series of amendments moved by Dr. Ziauddin was rejected by the House except one which laid down that the two directors nominated by the Governor-General to the Central Board shall not be officers of the Government and which was accepted by the Government.

Fourteen clauses of the Bill were adopted and clause 15 was under discussion when the House adjourned till to-morrow. —A. P.

APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN

Sentenced To 6 Months

Sjt. Appasahib Patwardhan, a prominent leader of Maharashtra, who was arrested on the "Independence Day" at Malwan was convicted under Sec. 17 (1) and was awarded 6 months R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50/.

M. C. C. Rout Mysore Team

Barnett And Clark Work Havoc With Leather

M. C. C.	...	451 and 72	For 7 wkts. For no wkt.
Mysore	...	107 and 55	...

BANGALORE, Jan. 29.

When the M.C.C.'S match against the Mysore State XI was resumed this morning an unusual thing occurred the ike of which has not been experienced throughout the present tour. When Jardine (after having declared the tourists innings closed) was leading his men into field the Indian Press Correspondents numbering about fifteen were leaving the ground in a body as a protest against the lack of proper arrangements for the press.

Yesterday the press correspondents sat in scattered groups without contact with the scorers and without tables because there was no press tent worth the name. To-day they were all asked to huddle themselves in a small space hardly ten feet square and again without tables.

As a protest at this lack of courtesy the press correspondents walked out in a body. Later only one table was provided and a number of press correspondents squatted on the ground right on the boundary line, using their knees as writing tables and being all the time in danger of injury from the batsmen.

Again there was no chance of communicating with the scorers, and the condition on the whole were entirely unsuited to proper reporting.

Jardine declared this morning with the M.C.C. score at 451 for 7 wickets.

M.C.C. (1st Innings)

Walters c Vijiyasarathy b Patel	155
Bakewell l b w b Vijiyasarathy	44
Barnett l.b.w. b Palia	16
Langridge c Ramaswamy b Nailer	108
Elliott c Kannikam b Vijiyasarathy	29
Gregory l.b.w. b Palia	7
Human b Nagaraja Rao	1
Jardine (not out)	65
Mitchell (not out)	16
Extras	10
Total (for 7 wickets) (dec.)	451

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nagarajarao	36	4	139	1
Vijayasarathy	20	4	75	2
Palia	51	9	105	2
Nailer	10	1	32	1
Ramaswamy	8	1	34	0
Patel	8	1	34	1
Mc Cosh	2	0	4	0

CLARK IN DEADLY FORM

Khanikam and McCosh were Mysore's opening batsmen. Kanikam was bowled for duck in Clark's first over, but Mc Cosh stayed for nearly an hour while three other wickets fell.

Palia was out l.b.w. in Clark's third over, and the first ball of Clark's fourth over sent Roger's offstump flying.

Clark had now taken 3 wickets in 19 balls for two runs. The first wicket fell at 0 the second at 14 the third at 24.

McCosh and Nailer added 58 runs in 38 minutes, this fast scoring being entirely due to the enterprising batsmanship of Nailer who hit two fine 6's and four 4's. Mc Cosh was caught while trying a big hit.

CLARK TAKES 6 WKTS. FOR 8.

The slow bowlers (especially Human who gave 43 runs in 7 overs) were well punished, and 100 actually appeared on board in 75 minutes. Jardine then brought on Clark again and wickets began to fall like ninepins. With his second ball Clark shattered Vijayasarathy's wicket, and off the last ball of his first over Murari was caught at short leg by Bakewell. Clark hit a wicket for the fourth time in the innings when he bowled Capt Still for the third duck of the innings.

Clark's analysis now was 8/3/8/6 which was remarkable when it is considered that no less than three catches were missed off him earlier in the innings.

Nagarajarao was stumped in playing forward to Barnett.

Clark wound up the innings when he spreadeagled Patel's wicket, the middle stump being hurled about six paces. The Mysore innings ended at 12-35 p.m. having lasted 95 minutes.

The M.C.C. went in again before lunch at 12-55 p.m., but only one over (Nagarajarao's) was bowled before the adjournment was made for lunch. The scores were M.C. (second innings) Mitchell not out, Gregory not out. Total (for no wickets) 2 runs.

MYSORE STATE XI (1st Innings.)

Kanikam b Clark	0
Mc Cosh c Valentine b Langridge	27
Palia l.b.w. b Clark	8
Capt. Rogers b Clark	0
R. Nailer hit wkt b Langridge	38
Vijayasarathy b Clark	12
Patel b Clark	5
Murari c Bakewell b Clark	2
Capt Still b Clark	0
Nagarajarao st Elliot b Barnett	0
Ramaswamy (not out)	9
Extras	15
Total	107

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M.	R.	W
Clark	32	5	8	7
Mitchell	20	8	0	0
Valentine	3	1	9	0
Langridge	8	2	28	2
Human	7	0	45	0
Barnett	2	1	1	1

M. C. C. 2nd Innings

Mitchell and Gregory resumed the M. C. C. second innings at 1-55 p.m. The bowling was again weak and devoid of any sting. The batsmen scored 50 runs in 40 minutes and Mitchell actually got his individual 50 in 50 minutes. At this stage Jardine declared his innings closed for the second time. Mitchell hit a sixer and 7 four's in his score.

SCORES.

Mitchell (not out)	50
Gregory (not out)	21
Extras	1
Total (for no wicket dec.)	72

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Nagarapparao 6|0|17|0; Vipayasarathy 4|0|13|0; Patel 6|1|13|0; McCosh 3-27|0; Palia 1|9|1|0.

The Mysore XI commenced their second innings with Kanikam and McCosh. Both were nibbling at Clark and Kanikam was dropped by Valentine at the first slip, but a similar catch offered by McCosh was well held by Elliott (13|1|4).

WICKETS WITHER.

Two wickets fell at 24 in one over of Barnett, both Palia and Rogers being caught in the slips. Then in Clark's sixth over two more wickets fell to consecutive balls. First Nailer had his wicket shattered and in the next ball Vijaysarathy was out l.b.w. immediately on stepping in. Both these wickets fell at 27.

SURPRISED.

Kanikam, who had been defending for nearly three-quarters of an hour, was next bowled by Clarke with the first ball of his second over. Kanikam retreated nearly a yard towards leg to a fast one on the leg-stump and was surprised to find his off-stump hurled nearly three yards.

ALL OUT FOR 55.

The M.C.C. finished off the Mysore second innings in 20 minutes after tea. Patel and Capt. Still were bowled, but Jardine's catch of Murari was magnificent —one of the best of the tour. Murari hit Clark very hard off a half volley and Jardine at the gully took it waist high most stylishly. Mysore were all out in their second innings for 55.

MYSORE XI—2ND INNINGS.

Kanikam b Clark	21
McCosh c Elliott, b Clark	4
Palia c Valentine, b Barnett	5
Rogers c Gregory, b Barnett	0
Nailer b Clark	1
Vijaya Sarathy l.b.w., b Clark	0
Patel b Barnett	0

(Continued on page 10.)

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CHARLES LAUGHTON
CAROLE LOMBARD
CHAS. BICKFORD
IN
'WHITE WOMAN'
A THRILLING TALE OF LOVE IN MALAY JUNGLES
THURSDAY FEB. 1ST
THE MOST SENSATIONAL AND THE MOST TALKED OF PICTURE OF THE YEAR
MAE WEST
IN
"I'M NO ANGEL"
Sure—I'm good. But when I'm bad, I'm better! Says Mae, "Come up and see me sometime."
Phone 41561.

Terrible Tale Of Woe And Misery

Heavy Downpour Of Rain Adds To Agony Of 'Quake Victims

INCESSANT RAIN AT MUZAFFARPUR

Thousands Lie Drenched On Roadside

MUZAFFARPUR, January 29.

Rain has been falling here incessantly since midnight. Thousands of people are lying drenched on the roadside without shelter. The sky is overcast and there is no sign of the rain abating.—A.P.

RAINS AFTER 'QUAKE HAVOC

Tale Of Woe And Misery In Affected Areas

PATNA, Jan. 29.

It has been raining here since last night. A visit this morning to the earthquake refugee encampments discloses a terrible tale of woe and misery. The refugees faced peircing cold through a nightlong vigil, their improvised tents and shelters soaked with rainwater. So extreme was the agony suffered by the encampents that some of those whose houses had been evacuated because of being unsafe, returned to them in desperation for shelter.—A. P.

4,000 PEOPLE GIVEN SHELTER

Tata Trust Give Rs. 25,000 For Medical Relief

MUZZAFARPUR, Jan. 29

The trustees of the Sir Dorab Tata Trust have donated Rs. 25,000 to the Indian Institute for Medical Research, which will start operations in Muzzafarpur in co-operation with the Bihar Central Relief Committee. They have already erected 550 huts in Muzzafarpur, thus providing shelter to 4,000 homeless.—United Press.

COMMUNICATION RESTORED

LALMONIRHAT, January 29.

The Divisional Superintendent, Lalmonirhat, wires as follows:

Communication has been restored on the Purnea-Jogbani section as far as the Forbesgunj station. The full number of trains advertised on this section have been extended upto this point from to-day.—A.P.

RS. 130,000 RECEIVED AT BIHAR

PATNA, Jan. 29.

The Bihar Central Relief Committee have already received monetary contributions from all of the country of Rs. 1,30,000 including Rs. 20,000 from the President of the Native Share and Stock-Brokers' Association, Bombay.—United Press.

£1,000 SUBSCRIBED IN LONDON

PATNA, Jan. 29

Information has been received that the High Commissioner has opened branches for the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund in London. A sum of 1,000 sterling was subscribed in two days.—A. P.

WOMEN DO ACTIVE WORK

PATNA, Jan. 29.

The Bihar Constituency of the All-India Women's Conference headed by Mrs. Hyder Ali Khan, is doing active work in supplying the immediate needs of the distressed in the present quake disaster. Bandages, splints, slings and swabs are being made by the ladies who meet regularly and work for several hours daily.—United Press.

MR. STEPHENS REACHES PATNA

PATNA, Jan. 29.

Mr. Stephens, Director of Public Information in the India Government, arrived here yesterday with a view to collecting first hand information regarding the extent of the havoc and for also ascertaining how best relief may be administered through the Viceroy's Relief Fund.—United Press.

AGRA RAISES FUNDS

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA Jan. 27.

A public meeting of all party was held this evening at Barahdari Mankameshwar with Seth Achalsingh in the chair to explain to the public the painful situation in Bihar and to ask for substantial help to the unfortunate victims.

Mr. Mahendra gave very harrowing details of the havoc created in Sitamarhi as described by Mr. Jyotiparsad a representative of a local firm, who himself was a victim and escaped death but is still confined to bed.

Rs. 3,500 have been collected and strenuous efforts are being made to raise at least ten thousand rupees.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S CONTRIBUTION

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

A requisition signed by 20 municipal councillors to contribute Rs. 2,000 from the Municipal General Funds to the earthquake relief fund was considered at a meeting of the Ahmedabad municipality held last night. It was decided to seek legal opinion as to whether municipal funds could be so used.—A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL'S SYMPATHY

MADRAS Jan. 27.

Dr. Subbaroyan, Opposition leader will make a motion at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on Monday next expressing the councils sincere sympathies with the vrovinces affected by the recent earthquake and in the appalling loss of life and property suffered by them in consequences thereof.

The same member given notice of a motion to congratulate H. E. Sir George Stanley and Sir Mahomed Usman on their respetcive appointments as Acting Governor-General and acting Governor of Madras.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE PICTURES

To Be Shown At Regal And Capitol

In addition to the programme showing at the Capitol and the Regal, the management will screen for the rest of the week the first pictures of the earhquake in India to reach Bombay.

BOMBAY "JATHA" ACTIVE IN MONGHYR

Govt. Give 110 Sepoys To Relief Committee

Sardar Jamiat Singh wires from Monghyr under to-day's date:—

I have already informed the details of the living woman aged 45, who was extricated on Saturday. Her recovery is hopeful. Yesterday the Bombay Jatha recovered eight balles, one horse, one cow and three bullocks.

The smell is now unbearable.

Mr. Jacob, a Christian Jatha member, and Sirdar Narinja Singh showed rare courage in scaling-tottering two-storied building at the risk of life and brought out three dead bodies of a husband, wife and son.

SMALL-POX RAVAGES.

The nights are still very cold Relief is freely distributed though it is raining this morning.

For shortage of volunteers Government has given the Relief Committee 110 sepoys of the Hyderabad regiment.

RAILWAY WORKERS URGED TO SUBSCRIBE

(From A Correspondent)

WADHWAN, Jan. 29.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari, General Secretary of the B B C I Railway Employees' Association has despatched to-day the following appeal to the B. B. Railwaymen:

You are already aware of the terrible destruction to life and property in Behar due to the earthquake. Thousands of homes have collapsed, millions have rendered homeless, and are suffering untold miseries in the shivering cold. Relief funds are being sent to Bihar from all parts.

I fervently appeal to all the staff on all stations, offices and loco-sheds in the name of the suffering humanity to give their mite to Bihar in this hour of dire distress.

FOR RELIEF OF CATTLE

Committee Formed In Bombay

Under the auspices of the Humanitarian and Cow Protection societies of Bombay a public meeting was held on Sunday to offer prayers for the distressed human being and sub-humans and to consider the advisability of taking prompt relief measures for the cows and other animals in Distressed areas of Behar and Orissa.

His Holiness Shrimad Goculnathji Maharaja presided.

Seth Lallubhai D. Jhaveri explaining the objects of the meeting made a pathetic appeal to the sense of duty to humanity, especially on behalf of the dumb millions who, he said, play an important part in the welfare of humanity and as such demand relief. He emphasised the need for prompt measures.

APPEAL TO RELIEF COMMITTEES

Seth Harjivan Valji emphasised the need for forming a special cow relief Committee to supplement the efforts of the Central Relief Committee both in organising prompt relief to the cows and collecting funds. He pointed out how by saving cattle how men would be saved.

PRAYERS FOR DISTRESSED.

Sjt. Wasanji T. Halai moved a resolution of the meeting's profound sympathy with the distressed beings both human and sub-human in Bihar, Orissa, Nepal and other parts and offered prayers to relieve them soon of the Distress. Pandit Ramapati Sastri and Pandit Shridharji of Pushkar supported the resolution which was unanimously passed and prayers were offered.

Mr. Jamnadas Sanghavi then moved, "that in view of the fact that no steps have yet taken for the relief of cows and other animals in Bihar, Orissa and other parts this public meeting considers it necessary to take urgent measures and appoints Bihar, Orissa Earthquake Distressed Cows and other Animals Relief Committee of the following members with powers to add to its numbers to take necessary steps for the purpose. Shri Goculnathji Maharaj and Seths Lallubhai Dipchand Jhaveri, Mathuradas Vussonji Khimji, Valji Shamji, Harjivan Valji, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Harjivan Purshottam Bhakta, Vallabhdas (Messrs. Lalji Godhu and Co.), Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo, Ruttonji Nusserwanji Lakadawalla, K. R. P. Shroff, Ranchhoddas Harjivan, Ratilal Sarabhai, Lallubhai K. Dalal, Gaurishanker Girdhar, Jagjivan Dayal, Bapurao Kanderao Joshi, Laxmichand Dayabhai, Ranchhoddas Vallabhdas, Durgadutji Savalka, Lachiram Chudiwalla, Morarji Hemraj Kanji, Haridas Morarji Velji, Vallabhdas K. Natha, Wasonji T. Halai, Devidas Madhavji Thakersi, Natverlal N. Dalal and Jayantilal N. Manker. The resolution being supported by Seth Lallubhai K. Dalal. Seth Dharamsey Madhavji and Seth Gaurishanker G. Joshi was passed unanimously.

NATIONAL DUTY.

His Holiness the Goculdashji Maharaj pointing out the importance of the Cow, attributed the disaster to the irreligious activities of mankind in this Age. He said, it was a national disaster and to save men and cows was thus a national duty of all castes and creed. They are unfortunate who keep themselves back in helping the distressed. He commended the step taken by the public meeting in forming the Committee and hoped the generous public would come forward to save the cows who saves the humanity.

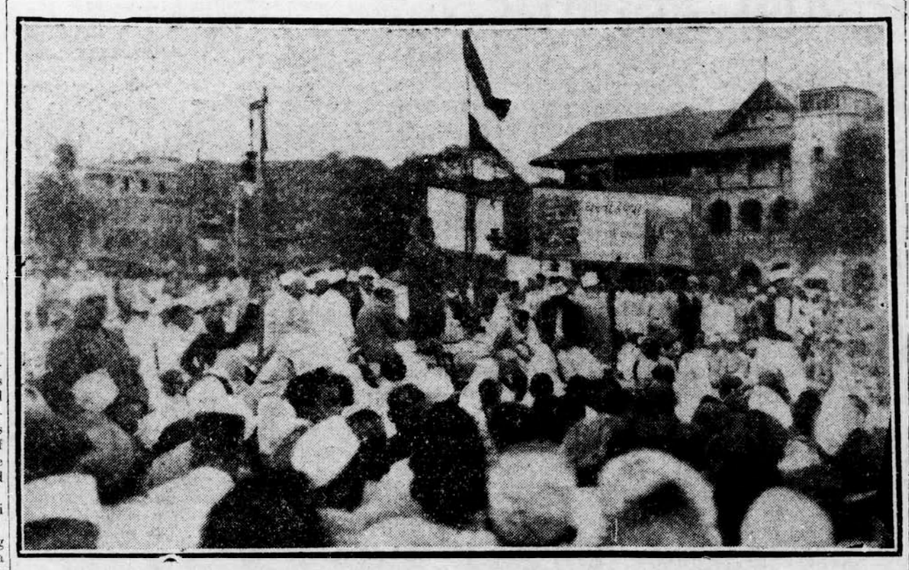
The following donations were announced:—Rs. 1,001 His Holiness Shri Goculnathji Maharaj, Rs. 501 The Indian Cotton Exchange, Rs. 11 one Gosevak, Rs. 25 Seth Haridas Dharamsey, Rs. 51 Seth Wasanji T. Halai, Rs. 101 Seth Vallabhdas Kanji, Rs. 25 Pari Nanalal Gordhandas, Rs. 101 Seth Damodardas Haridas, Rs. 11 Mistri Hargovandas, Rs. 25 Seth Bhagwandas Mulji and Co., Rs. 10 Ben Prabhavatibai and Rs. 113-6-0 sundries.

Seth Harjivan Walji proposed the vote of thanks to the Chair, Donors and trustees of Madhavbag. Seth Natverlal Dalal seconding it assured the public that the Cow Relief Committee would work in co-operation with Babu Rajendraprasad and the local officers. The object of having a Committee is only to expedite the work and supplement the relief measures for the cow. Seth Harjivan Purshottam seconded the resolution which was passed unanimously.

SHORTHAND WRITERS ACTIVE

The Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writers Association is collecting subscriptions from members of the profession and others Contributions, large and small should be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretary 9, Ghamat Terrace. Opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway Station Dadar, Bombai."

"Bihar Day" In Bombay.



Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, addressing the public meeting at Chowpatty Sands, appealing for funds for the Bihar sufferers.

Muslim volunteers collecting on "Bihar Day." (Sunday) funds for the stricken people of Bihar.

RELIEF AND REBUILDING

Rajendra Prasad's Talks With Patna Judges

PATNA, January 29.

Babu Rajendra Prasad had informal talks with Sir Courtney Terrell, the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Whitey and Sir Sultan Ahmed regarding relief measures with particular reference to the rebuilding problem.

Apropos the decision of the Working Committee the Mayor's Fund, Calcutta, is transmitting Rs. 5,000 to Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh to be placed at the disposal of Behar Central Relief Committee at Sir Ganesh's Discretion.

It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad has written to the Mayor thanking the citizens of Calcutta for the interest that they are taking in the relief of sufferers, but intimating that it is somewhat awkward for his Committee to accept donations from a party who are not prepared to trust it.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has received the following telegram from Doctor Ansari, "I received your telegram on my return to Delhi to-day. My whole heart goes out for you and the people of Behar in their terrible suffering. I am making every effort in collaboration with other workers to collect funds. I hope you will soon get well."

"CHRONICLE" COLLECTIONS.

The Behar Central Relief Committee received Rs. 10,000 from "Bombay Chronicle," "Samachar" and "Sentinel" collection which will be followed by others.

A self-contained unit from the Indian Medical Association, Calcutta, consisting of a batch of 14 doctors, 42 senior medical students: 4 servants and 2 tent-pitchers arrived here to-day. They will be divided into two parties one of which will proceed to Motihari and the other to Madhubani.

Another self-contained unit raised by Patna Medical Association is proceeding this evening to Sitamarhi.—A.P.

EARTHQUAKE EXAMPLE TO MILL AGENTS

The Agents of the Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd., Indore have handed over a Cheque for Rs. 1 500/ comprising of contributions from the Mills, the Agents and the staff to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India for the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund. It will be in the fitness of things if the lead given by them is followed by others.

DEATH-BED DONATIONS

Rs. 5,000 is donated by Sheth Makathalal Gagalbhai to Sjt. K. F. Nariman, in memory of his daughter-in-law, Bai Gunyalbai Pransukhlal, who died suddenly on Saturday, Jan. 27, for the immediate relief of the most afflicted area in Bihar.

The lady, before her death, was very much moved by the harrowing tales of the distress in the Bihar earthquake area and was just considering the amount to be sent to the unfortunate sufferers. Unfortunately, shortly afterwards she died and the father-in-law of the deceased considering about her offer, has sent the said amount immediately by telegraphic transfer to the Central Bank of India.

Rs. 500 was donated by Seth Thakker Anandji Pragji to Sjt. K. F. Nariman on his death-bed shortly before he expired on the 28th instant.

Both these sums were handed over to Sjt. Nariman through Dr. Deshmukh, the medical attendant of the deceased.

CLOTHES FOR BEHAR

Free Pressing And Baling

The proprietors of the Haiderally Cotton Press inform those gentlemen desirous of sending cloth and clothes in aid of the grief-striken people of Bihar, that such cloth and clothes will be pressed and baled in their factory free of charge.

All communications in this respect should be addressed to "the Haiderally Manufacturing and Pressing Factory 24, Reay Road Vombay No. 10, Phone No. 40348.

OVER THREE LAKHS CONTRIBUTED TO VICEROY'S FUND

The Associated Press informs us that the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund now tota's Rs. 3,65,178 and £1,173.

FAMOUS NEPAL TEMPLE SAFE

Pilgrims Urged Not To Attend Festival

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

A warning to Hindus not to undertake pilgrimage this year for the Sivaratri festival to the Pashupathinath Temple in Katmandu is conveyed in the latest report about earthquake in Nepal received by the representative of the Nepal Government at Delhi. The message, however, states that the structure of the temple is intact.

In the Nepal Valley damage to buildings has been considerable in three towns namely, Katmandu, Patna and Bhagtgaon. Loss of life would have been more serious had the earthquake occurred at night. Prompt rescue work by the army then out on parade was a greatly alleviating factor. The old Dharara Monument clock tower and many other big structures have suffered badly. Yet every Hindu will be glad to learn that the temple of Pashupatinath remains intact. Sivaratri is approaching and devotees will be thinking of making the pilgrimage to that holy shrine. All Railway lines to Raxaul from India are at present interrupted. The Nepal Government Railway too is not running. Repairs to rest houses and Dharamsalas "en route" will take time. And though large funds have been placed at the disposal of local authorities and very liberal allotments for relief measures have been made by the Maharaja who is hurrying back to Katmandu, the work of restoration will take time despite vigorous efforts and unremitting endeavours. Intending pilgrims to Sri Pashupathinath during Sivaratri (12th February) are therefore, warned that they should not undertake the pilgrimage this year."

His Highness, who is personally organising relief measures in Nepal, leaves the Banbassa Camp to-morrow for Katmandu.—A. P.

MOONJE'S APPEAL FOR RELIEF

PATNA, Jan. 28

Dr. S. B. Moonje has issued the following statement to the press. I appeal to all my countrymen, to all the ruling princes and to merchants all over the country to come to the succour of Bihar and contribute their share to help ailing humanity in these parts. Donations whether in cash or in the form of cloth, blankets, hessian, jute or corrugated iron sheets should be sent to Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha Bihar Relief Committee, Bankipur, Patna, where these things will be thankfully received and suitably administered.—A. P.

CARL HAGENBECK'S

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4-30 p.m. and 9-45 p.m.
Book in advance and avoid the rush at
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Telephone: 20395.
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Stalls ...	3-6
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2nd Class	1-12
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Children under 12 years Half Price except to Galleries in Afternoon Show.

MENAGERIE:

10 a.m.—6 p.m.
Adults: 4 ans.
Children 2 ans.
See the Animals Feeding Every Day at 11 a.m.

Tram and Bus services available after the shows.

IN BOMBAY A SHORT TIME ONLY

A Page About Health Disease And Medicine

SKIN-DISEASE

A Lesson In Druglessness

(BY DR. SARAMA K. LAKSHMAN, PUDUKOTAH.)

On the last occasion I promised to give the reader somewhat of my own experience with skin-troubles, and it has been a long while since then. This delay was due to a very trying and tedious spell of acute skin-trouble, which I had to go through. The reader, I hope, has not quite forgotten the wise words of Dr. Lust, which I cited in commencing my last writing: I shall recapitulate it here, for the benefit of those who might find some difficulty in recalling the exact terms of it: "When once you interfere with the order of Nature, there is no knowing where the effects will end." No wiser words were ever spoken or written in this world; and the tragedy of medical science—and possibly of all science—is that the "scientists" have yet to learn this—very simple, yet profound, truth.

BEGINNINGS OF DISEASE.

I had skin-troubles in different forms from early boyhood, and on that account have had lots and lots of carbolic acid and other more or less deadly stuff applied upon the skin, the details of which I cannot tell.

By the way, external use of drugs is as much to be condemned, as their use internally: the drugs are absorbed through the skin into the blood, and finally reach, and begin to destroy, the fine substance of the nerves and nerve-centres in the spine and the brain. Dr. Lindlahr and other authorities on what is known as Iridology have explained in a thoroughly scientific manner the very deadly after-effects of such wrongful dealing with the living body—for which, I think, patients and doctors are equally to blame; of all such poisons, miscalled "remedies," the metallic ones are the most deadly, and to these are to be traced nearly all the more excruciating sufferings that afflict men and women in later life.

In childhood, Nature initiates these early outbreaks on the skin—of which small-pox and the like are examples—as a sure means of eliminating the scrofulous and other morbid taints, inherited from the parents; these latter might be outwardly healthy, and get on swimmingly, in spite of the morbid matter they have; but it is a severe handicap to their young ones, and Nature lovingly seeks to lighten the evil load in this way, because no other is open at the time.

The doctor seems to exist chiefly in order to frustrate this merciful move of Mother Nature, and to ensure that the little ones shall not be healthy in later life. His ministrations cause the morbid matter to be retained inside, and to be added to, in course of time. There is now not alone the original morbid matter—called pathogen—out a new kind, the metallic and other poisons, employed by the doctors—even the most esteemed ones—to "cure" the disease: please note the invested commas.

EFFECTS OF DRUING.

What now happens, is this: the morbid stuff is at first retained in the blood-stream; but soon the evil thing is forced back into the tissues—whence they came—leaving the blood comparatively free and serviceable. But then, new morbid matter is generated, in the same way as before, and that too has to go into the tissues. A time comes, when the tissues are almost saturated, and begin to resist the dumping of the morbid matter into them. This leads to a new series of diseases, which may be of the skin, or of the internal organs.

Conspicuous among these, in my own case, were periodical inflammations and ulcers of the mouth, which were also suppressed in the same unnatural way, by means of powerful astringents metallic and otherwise. Then the general health was lowered, and constipation, nervousness and dyspepsia were slowly but surely manufactured out of the chaos that was inside, thanks to the most unscientific of all the arts, miscalled medical science.

A WISE AND HONEST DOCTOR.

Once I happened to go to a thoroughly honest and wise doctor; it was about 1905. He told me the plain truth that medical science is powerless in cases like mine, and earnestly advised me to take to the baths-and-diet system of Louis Kuhne the German. But the advice was ignored, until my state had become incapable of a perfect cure. I give here only the barest outline of this story, which I have given in some detail in the second volume of my "Practical Nature-Cure."

ECZEMA AND MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Nature made a last desperate rally against the impending fate—the destructive phase of dyspepsia—by means of extensive and successive eruptions on the skin of the left leg, which is named eczema. The doctor, an able one according to the usual standard, prescribed violent suppressive remedies, chiefly metallic ones. The suffering was at times very severe; and, because of the tug of war between Nature and the doctor, the trouble dragged on for six months; if treated naturally and understandingly it would have been less painful, and would have spent itself within as many weeks, with resulting relief to the vital organs from the burden of foreign and injurious matter.

Among the palliatives used during this long time was a lotion containing some compound of lead. Whenever it was absolutely necessary for me—I was then a pleader—to attend Court, I dipped a large piece of lint in it, and bandaged the sick leg with it. This gave relief, chiefly because of the cold water in which the lead-compound was dissolved; the lead itself did no good: it only murdered the nerve-ends in the affected part, thus helping to rain the skin. The eruptions were at last suppressed by means of an internal remedy prepared from sulphur according to the so-called Ayurvedic system, which is as bad as Western allopathy.

THE AFTERMATH.

Now began a new chapter in the story of my sufferings; the skin on the affected part became as good as dead; the blood-stream became more and more sluggish, and weak, the whole skin became less efficient, the bowel chronically slow, and the breathing organs seriously disabled; as to the stomach, the less said the better. But worst of all, the mind began to totter on its throne, the brain; the chief symptoms were an utter loss of cheerfulness, of restful sleep, and of all those mental faculties, by which a man of culture lives and gets through his work, professional and otherwise. I thus suffered for more than two years.

RETURN TO NATURE.

Providentially, I was led to the fold of Nature-Cure, after I had reached nearly the bottom of physical ruin; the reader will mark that the first step in the Return To Nature is the utter renunciation of all drug-remedies, and the unqualified boycott of all doctors, who do not renounce their use.

In less than two years I came to life again; I regained an incredibly large fraction of my original health and powers of mind. Since then I have remained utterly faithful to my vow of not having anything to do with medical "science". But the drug-taints, laid in during the eczema-crisis remained latent for about twenty-two years, after which—in the year 1933—there was a new admination-crisis.

THE CURATIVE CRISIS.

The elimination of morbid matter—including drug-taints—as a rule takes the form of an acute trouble, called a curative crisis, because it cures the latent defects of health, due to that matter. There was now an outbreak of skin-trouble, with changing symptoms, on the left foot, where the lead-lotion had overflowed when applied during the eczema-crisis. This crisis was allowed to take its own course, unhindered. The five-fold regimen of Nature was followed. An effort was made towards abstemiousness in eating; the food was positive; sunlight was utilised; for relief from the painful heat in the affected foot, I immersed it in very cold water; sometimes I had to sleep at night with the sick foot in this bath; I also used cooling wet bandages. In this way the crisis was got through, and as a result I find my general health better than before; had I been treated by a drug-doctor, it would have been quite otherwise, as the reader can see from what happened after the eczema was suppressed.

Does not this prove the truth of Dr. Lust's sentence, quoted in the beginning?

Coughs And Colds

Indiscriminate Use Of Drugs May Make Symptoms Worse Than Better

The winter months bring with them their train of coughs and colds. Though scientists are still doing research into the causes of the common cold, and a cure for this has not yet been definitely established, much can be done by efficient treatment to alleviate the discomfort and suffering, writes a Woman doctor in the "Manchester Guardian."

The treatment of the common cold varies according to its severity. If the cold is not severe it is not wise to keep indoors or in bed for too long a period. If the cold does not incapacitate the patient he should attempt to get as much fresh air, sunlight, and exercise as possible. Crowded places such as lecture-halls, cinemas, and theatres should be avoided, as not only is there a risk of catching fresh infection when the system is in a state of lowered vitality but also it is unfair to spread infection to other people. If the cold is at all severe and if the patient has any rise in temperature, however slight, the only treatment is to stay in bed.

It is not wise to attempt the treatment of a cough at home. Many people when they have a cough are apt to use a cough medicine which has been left in the medicine cupboard from some previous occasion. The indiscriminate use of cough mixtures may make the cough worse instead of better, as there are various types of cough, each of which requires different treatment which only a doctor can prescribe. Coughs can usually be divided into two main types: throat coughs or chest coughs. The throat cough may follow a cold in the head and is due to the discharge from the nose flowing back into the throat, or it may be due to an inflammation of the throat and cause tickling and a husky cough. In either case a cough mixture will not do much harm, though it will probably not be efficacious. The best treatment for such a cough is some soothing preparation for the throat, such as glycerine, lemon, and honey pastilles, blackcurrant pastilles or tea, a menthol spray, or inhalation of oil of eucalyptus.

The chest cough can only be treated by the doctor, as the drug taken depends on whether the cough is hard or moist, and whether some sedative is needed or not. If bronchitis occurs, besides the medicine prescribed by the doctor, inhalation of the steam from a steam kettle is efficacious. If a steam kettle is not available one can easily be constructed by using an ordinary kettle and attaching a funnel made of brown paper.

In children who suffer from cough the possibility of enlarged tonsils and adenoids must be borne in mind, as these are a common cause of cough. The cough in these cases is often choking in type. In those cases where the cough is paroxysmal and occurs mainly at night accompanied by attacks of sickness whooping-cough should be suspected.

TIPS ON HEALTH FOR THE YOUNG

Do you want to grow up strong and good-looking? Do you want to be a good sport and a good student?

Health will help you.

Here are a few "tips" on how to become and remain healthy.

FOOD

Good foods will help you grow big and strong. Drink at least three glasses of milk every day. Like rice, it gives you energy. Like meat and eggs, it helps you grow. It makes sturdy muscles and strong bones. It contains "vitamins" which regulate growth and health.

Bread and butter and cereals will give you energy to play and study.

Meat, fish, and eggs aid your growth. Eat one of this group at least once a day. Eat unpolished rice.

Eat plenty of raw fruit and vegetables especially the leafy vegetables. Besides helping you grow, they help to keep you from being constipated. They, too contain "vitamins" and also help to preserve your teeth. Fruit eaten at the end of the meal will clean away bits of food from between the teeth and help to prevent decay.

Drink plenty of water. It helps to prevent constipation.

Eat small amounts of candy, cakes and pies and eat these only at the end of a meal.

EXERCISE AND SLEEP

Don't smoke cigarettes. Play to grow tall and strong.

Play outdoor games every day. Learn to swim as soon as you can. Remember the game is the thing—not winning.

Sleep at least ten hours every night under a mosquito net, with the bedroom window open. Next to food, sleep helps you to grow. It gives you energy and a clear head. You will be able to understand and learn your lessons better and more quickly when you have plenty of sleep. Don't be peevish at having to go to bed before grown-ups. Be big enough to face the fact that you need more sleep than grown-ups.

CLEANLINESS

Use lots of soap and water. Wash your hands, face, neck, ears, and the whole body fully and thoroughly. Your teachers, parents, and friends will like you better if your skin is clean and rosy.

Take a bath every day. Have a wash-cloth, towel, and toothbrush of your own. Don't let anybody else use them. Wash your hair once a week. Keep it combed and brushed. Don't wear other people's hats caps, or other wearing apparel. Keep your hands and nails clean. You'll never make a good impression if your hands are grimy and ill-kept. You may lose a good job by neglecting to use the nail-file regularly.

Clean your teeth night and morning and after meals, if possible. Dirty teeth are noticed by everyone. They make the breath smell disagreeable. They decay more readily than clean teeth.

Put a clean handkerchief in your pocket every day and use it properly. Don't cough and sneeze in other people's faces.

Always read by a good light falling over your left shoulder. Don't read in bed. Don't slouch over your books.

HAVE AN EXAMINATION

Get your father or mother to have you examined by the dentist and doctor at least once a year, if possible. Take an interest in what they say, and ask them.

CLEAN HANDS

Your child reaches out with his hands to explore the world; all through his school-life he is learning to handle new toys and new tools—an essential part of his training! But you have to teach him the habit of having clean hands.

You know how often a child touches his hands to his face, at play, at work, and in eating. If they are dirty, they my carry dangerous disease germs to his mouth and nose. The most dangerous diseases of childhood are often caught in just this way. Altogether in over 90 per cent of death-causing communicable diseases, the germs enter through the nose and mouth.

Teach your child to wash his hands before every meal, and always after going to the toilet.

VITAMIN C

Green leaves of plants, especially of the cabbage, mustard and cress families; also potatoes, onions, swedes, and fresh fruits contain the element in food known as Vitamin C which prevents scurvy. Absence of this vitamin in the food of human beings will cause scurvy after four months. Even its shortage produces ill-health, characterized by sallow, muddy complexion, loss of energy and fleeting pains in joints and limbs particularly the legs. Being sensitive to heat, Vitamin C is readily destroyed by boiling and at ordinary temperatures is soluble in alkaline solutions. It is to be noted that dried fruit and vegetables, and preserved lime juice, are especially destitute of this vitamin.

WOMAN WHO LIVED TO 102

She "Broke All The Rules"

Mrs. Mary Anne Cruttenden, of York Road, Southend, has just died at the age of 102. She was remarkably vigorous to the last, and was looking forward to her Christmas dinner, her appetite being that of a young woman.

Mrs. Cruttenden broke all the usual rules for long life. Until this week she got up at 6-30, summer and winter; made her own bed; ate anything from hops to Southend rock; did not believe in fresh air and always kept her windows shut, and made up for getting up early by staying up late.

A short time ago she told a reporter that she read all the and was very fond of summing up herself and then seeing if murder cases in the newspapers her views agreed with those of the judge and jury.

One thing which always made her angry was to see girls in the summer time walking past her window in trousers, and the habit of smoking by girls she described as "disgusting."

"I began to take it a bit easy when I was eighty," she told a reporter, "and I became a teetotaller when I was 97—but changed my mind again afterwards."

SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Periodical Medical Inspection Held Essential

Before a large gathering the Bombay Municipal School Children's "Health Day" was celebrated in the Gilder Tank Municipal Hall on Sunday evening, Dr. Malinibai Sukhatanker, M.B.B.S., presiding.

The president and various other people, who spoke on the occasion, emphasized the necessity of medically inspecting young children attending school, and reiterated the fact that it was not sufficient to have children educated in the three R's, but it was also essential that they should be healthy in body and strong in physique. Unfortunately, the parents of the children paid little attention to this important matter, hence many a child has grown up into puberty with some defect or another, could not look after their daily There were some children that domestic work because their physical condition incapacitated them from doing so; there were others who were bound to their bed from some chronic ailment that defied the efforts of the ablest doctors and surgeons. All these were due to the neglect of proper medical examination and proper medical treatment of the child while young. Especially children suffering from eye-troubles like Myopia and the pulmonary diseases were apt to run into the category of "patients with incurables" as they grow up. The Medical Inspection Department expended a sum of Rs. 40,000, in order to bring about a sanitary and hygienical atmosphere in the schools in general, and in aid of school-children whose parents were too poor to afford medical treatment in particular.

Among the speakers were Messrs. Kolarkar, Kale, Gole and Dr. Vora.

A flood of music characterised the course of the function and the acrobatics performed by two juvenile athletes elicited much applause from the audience.

Cawnpore:—Thakur Shanker Singh, who hurled a shoe in the Court of Mr. Iftikhar Hussain, Additional Sessions Judge, while the trial against him was proceeding, was awarded 10 years' hard labour for having been found in possession of bombs on May 20 last, in Anwargunj. He had already been convicted to 13 years' rigorous imprisonment under other charges. (United Press)

Telephonic communication between Jubbulpore and Nagpur has now been established. Jubbulpore is now linked with the rest of Central Provinces.—(United Press.)

REMARKABLE SOLAR SPECTACLE

Great Halo Round The Sun

CAPE TOWN (Cape Province), (By Mail)

A solar spectacle of an unusual type was witnessed throughout the Cape Peninsula. It lasted more than an hour.

The sun was surrounded by a multi-coloured circular halo 40 times its own size. Towards its centre the disc was a brownish red tint which changed to blue towards the outside. The extreme edge of the remarkable phenomenon was almost white in colour and well defined, making a hsarp contrast with the distant blue sky in which it appeared to hang motionless.

Some observers saw the halo as huge quivering mass of colours, dark brownish red predominating with flickerings of red and blue.

ANXIOUS INQUIRIES

As soon as the spectacle appeared, anxious calls were put through by telephone to the Royal Observatory.

Many people asked outright whether the phenomenon had anything to do with the end of the world, while others, more cautious, simply sought an expert explanation of its origin.

Dr. Jackson, His Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape, said it was a meteorological phenomenon. "I examined the phenomenon myself," he said. "It was a circular halo of a well-known type and was 22½ degrees in diameter. The sun is one-half a degree so that it was more than 40 times as big as the sun. It was coloured slightly red towards the centre and blue towards the outside.

"A good deal of thin cloud was about at the same time.

"I think," said Dr. Jackson, "that the halo was due to water crystals in the high atmosphere. I have seen it often with the moon but not with the sun."—Reuter.

LEICESTER BEAT MILLWALL

F. A. Cup And League Results

LONDON, Jan. 27

The following are the result of the matches played in the Football Association Cup, Fourth Round:—

Millwall 3, Leicester 5.
Tottenham 4, West Ham 1.
Liverpool 3, Tranmere 1.
Workington 1, Preston 2.
Hull 2, Manchester City 2.
Portsmouth 2, Grimsby 0.
Arsenal 7, Crystal Palace 0.
Birmingham 1, Charlton 0.
Derby 3, Wolverhampton 0.
Bury 1, Swansea 1.
Aston Villa 7, Sunderland 2.
Huddersefield 0, Northampton 2.
Chelsea 1, Notts Forest 1.
Stoke 3, Blackpool 0.
Brighton 1, Bolton 1.
Oldham 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1.

New Delhi.—It is understood that Mr. Devadas Gandhi who arrived in Delhi to-day from Madras has been appointed a Director of "The Hindustan Times" Ltd. He will also act as Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Company.—United Press

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1934

AN IMPENDING CRISIS

Conference, held in Bombay during the week-end, is a fairly clear evidence of a grave impending crisis in the Textile Industry in the country. The Conference was not the familiar conventional gathering of workmen discussing more or less academically the ways and means of promoting their general interests. It was rather in the nature of a meeting of a War Council deciding upon, in the words of the President, "the ways and means by which the proposed general strike of Textile Workers can be successful." The Conference has decided by an overwhelming majority to organise a general strike of Textile Workers all over India within three months. An amendment suggesting at least the postponement of the date for commencing the strike was summarily thrown out. A resolution of this character cannot be dismissed as the idle talk of a handful of malcontents. The Conference was substantially representative of the textile workers all over the country.

How To Avert It

How to avert the expected crisis is a question that should be seriously considered by all the interests concerned, and particularly by the millowners, whose continued exploitation of Labour is most respossible for the wretchedness of their workmen, and for the impending crisis. At a time when the Swadeshi cloth campaign is in full swing and when the Textile Industry is protected to an extent never known before, it will not do for the millowners to ascribe to the world-economic depression the appalling spread of unemployment in the country. In Bombay City alone the number of the unemployed is nearly 70,000, and out of the 84 mills in the City only 50 are at present working. The most dispassionate critics of the Bombay mills are driven to the conclusion that there is something wrong in the administration of many of them. But poor workmen ought not to be the victims of this inefficient and unsatisfactory administration. We hope, however, that such a drastic remedy as a general strike will not be necessary to open the eyes of textile millowners to the need for a reorganisation duly considering the claims of Labour.

Move Cautiously

The claims of the textile workers have been set forth in detail in the resolution of the Bombay Conference. The twenty demands urged by the Conference are thoroughly legitimate, if fairly interpreted. Nor are they inconsistent with the lasting prosperity of the textile industry. Indeed, no industry has a right to exist which does not safeguard the interests of the most important agent of production. It is the duty of the millowners to lose no time in considering the demands of the Bombay Conference and to do their utmost to meet them. As regards the workmen's responsibilities in the matter, it is impossible to deny them the right to strike on a small or a large scale. The judicious exercise of that right has been the bulwark of Labour interests for generations all the world over. But it is obvious that, to be successful, a strike must be most judiciously planned and must be launched after full preliminary preparation. This point needs to be specially emphasised in India at the present time when workmen and the politically-exploited public, as a whole, are confronted with some special difficulties. In the first place, as with the nation, so with the working class: neither is united enough just at present, to overcome the formidable difficulties ranged against them. Never was Indian Labour more hopelessly divided than it is now. An almost unanimous resolution to launch a strike is not proof enough that unity will be maintained in the actual conduct of the strike. Indeed, some Labour leaders regard the proposed strike as a means to bring about the desired unity. But unity should first be effected by independent means before the tremendous responsibilities of a general strike are undertaken. Moreover, as Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, the President of the Conference, pointed out the attitude of officialdom towards Labour interests is far from favourable. Not seldom it allies itself with the exploiting Capitalists in the latter's conflict with workmen. In view of these and many more difficulties the textile workers should proceed cautiously and go just as far and fast as their united strength can lead them. And in no case should they use their final weapon of a general strike before they have fully tried a settlement through negotiations. They will get maximum sympathy from the public only if they launch a general strike as a last resort. And they cannot afford to forego public sympathy.

A Collectivist Experiment

When the economic history of modern India comes to be written one hopes that a place will be accorded in it to the co-operative industrial colony that was founded last week at Jambhulwadi near the Satara Road Station. The promoters of the colony are most of them humble workers on the field of co-operation, hailing from different parts of the Satara District and belonging to different castes and creeds. Their experiences on this field of work have led them to the conclusion that the existing social and economic environments in rural areas do not permit agriculturists and artisans to reap fully the benefits of the co-operative movement. The small and scattered holdings, the absence of secondary occupations, the narrowness of outlook, the desire for profit-making at the expense of one's neighbour, the inertia bred by a fatalistic bent of mind—all these factors hamper progress. Mr. K. V. Vichare of Padli and his eleven collaborators are pioneers in the sense that in their own modest way they seek to revolutionize this state of things and to build up a corporate progressive life in the small village community that they are creating. The men—and it may be added the women—have come together after much cogitation and mutual consultation, having been convinced of the benefits of the new social and economic life upon which they are entering, as also having prepared themselves to face the ordeals that are the fate of all pioneers. The colony has taken over from Mr. Vichare an area of 47 acres of land which will be cultivated and developed in common. The area is too small to maintain the twelve families, but even otherwise the colonists believe that, inasmuch as agriculture of the type carried on in the dry zones of the Deccan cannot be a full-time occupation for those who pursue it, the resources derived from it must be supplemented by income earned from the pursuit of subsidiary occupations. Hence a striking feature of the novel experiment is that though founded in rural environments by a group of agriculturists it will be known as an industrial colony. Among the home industries that the promoters wish to see developed are dairying, sheep breeding, poultry farming, spinning and weaving, tailoring, tanning, shoe making, rope making, apart from horticulture and vegetable gardening. All the adult individuals who have joined, whether men or women, remain in the colony on the condition that they work; for labour alone will entitle them to maintenance from the communal earnings. The individuals as economic units lose their identity, and though the initial capital is provided by means of shares it is not intended that the share of members in the income of the colony will be based on their contributions by way of initial capital. Apart from eliminating the waste of time, energy and labour involved in pursuing a system of individual production, the colonists uphold the ideal of ensuring distribution on the basis of labour and seek the enrichment of a communal life. This aim may seem too idealistic and some of the theories crude but it is in such attempts that one finds the germ of social forces that may, in course of time, lead us to a more well-ordered economic society than the present one which has brought rural India to the depths of poverty and degradation.

GERMANY IN 1933: REVIEW OF HITLER'S WORK

(BY DR. A. L. SIMHA.)

The year 1933 has given the world many rich experiences. In fact, so many that it is hard to digest all of them or to get the proper significance of each. Yet some of them stand out so preminently and possess such positive values that it will be found profitable to submit them to a closer examination. One of such is the coming of National-Socialism to power in Germany, not only because of its very unexpectedness but also because of the many acts and achievements that are associated with it in this one year.

At midday of the 30th January 1933 President von Hindenburg nominated the ex-Lance-Corporal and "fanatical" leader of the National-Socialists, Adolf Hitler, to be the Chancellor of the German Republic. His predecessors, von Papen and General Schleicher, were unable to control the disturbing and diffused forces then existent. It is, therefore, just one year since National-Socialism came to power in Germany. Since then, both the leader and the movement have had to fight on many fronts. Ridicule and misrepresentation from without, Bolshevism and the usual economic crisis from within, had their share in testing the strength of the new Government and it is to their credit that the Nazis have come out successful from such a trial.

When the Nazis took office, they had before them a tired and divided country in the pangs of a corrupt political machinery—(a heritage of the Erfuellungs politik)—and exhibiting every symptom of helplessness and political depression.

Corporate State

A complete overhauling of the Government of the country took place and steps were taken to realise the Staendische Staat or the Corporate State. In Pre-Hitlerite Germany there were more than a dozen political parties, each of which "bargained" for the best advantage for itself and let itself be manipulated to form the majority group of the old Reichstag. Germany of Weimar with its attempt at a republican form of government has been thrown overboard and personal rule instituted. The Government of the country is in the hands of one man, who is trusted by his people and assisted by tried patriots and there is only one party.

Again there were more than a dozen provincial governments with often divergent interests and generally quarrelling with the Reich in old Germany. Now, through the Gleichschattunggesetz (31 March) the Reich has become a unit, and the different provincial governments are carried on by the Reichostatthalters (6 May). Having achieved political unity in a great measure, the Nazis began to tackle the more urgent problems at home. The first of them naturally was that of unemployment. There were in February 1933, a little over 6 million unemployed. The new Government provided work for them by setting apart one milliards G. marks and launching big programmes for the construction of highways (6-700 Km.) and for building of innumerable tenements (September 20). Employed women were asked to make place for the unemployed men by marrying and settling down. Family life was encouraged through state aid to the newly wedded. Voluntary contributions were called for and private initiative was also invoked, to make the unemployment problem less acute. By the end of November, their figures went down to 3 millions.

A Council Of Industry.

In the industrial and economic life of the country the Nazis have shown equal energy. "A Council of Industry" consisting of the most experienced men in the country, has been formed (19 June). It is its job, to recognise and to tackle the problems that are associated with the economic life of the country and to find out early solutions, which is a great advantage against the long-winding methods of a bureaucratic system of machinery. In all these things, the national and State interests as opposed to individual or private interests have been kept in view. Private initiative has not been killed, but encouraged within certain limits. Steps had to be taken by the Council for the regulated manufacture and distribution of goods. A healthy balance between the interests of the consumer and the producer has been very nearly attained. There is very much less danger of dumping on the one hand and price manipulations on the other, because of the overcoming in a great measure, of the utter confusion caused by the irresponsible and unhealthy competition and the conflict of interests in the different branches of the industrial life of the

(Continued on Page 10)

PLANNED ECONOMY

Need For Expert Investigation Into Economic Life Of People

(BY C. N. VAKIL UNIVERRITY PORFESSOR OF ECONOMICS, BOMBAY)

I.

Rapid changes in the economic sphere are taking place almost every day. The velocity and the complexity of these changes have increased uncertainty in the minds of the people who are at a loss to understand either their present condition or the next stage in which they will be involved. The principles of economic science are being put to severe tests and it is inevitabe that when the present economic chaos in the world disappears, the truth or otherwise of these principles will have been established. We are bound to have, however, fundamental changes in our economic organisation as well as in our outlook on life.

One such fundamental change which is slowly making itself felt is the substitution of a form of planned economy in place of "laissez faire" and free competition. In the new system which is developing the role of the State in the economic life of the people will be greater than ever. The State as representing the corporate life of its members will be expected to think out beforehand the best economic arrangements for the people and to put them into execution from above, irrespective of individual will. It may mean gradually, that economic science may have to think in future in terms of the Economic State instead of in terms of the Economic Man as is done now. As illustrations of this new tendency we find the most extreme form in Russia. Russia has made us familiar with the five-year plan and similar comprehensive schemes in which the working capacity of the nation becomes mobilised for a well thought out pre-conceived end. How far the Russian experiment has succeeded is a problem of controversy which can be solved only when the true facts become known.

FASCIST REGICE.

Other countries have also taken a leaf out of the Soviet book and applied the principles of a planned economy with suitable changes. The Fascist regime has during the last 15 years entirely changed the economic outlook and organisation of Italy. The desire to have a strong centralised and even a military State has been reflected in the economic organisation which receives its chief motive power from the State and which is controlled at many stages by the State. We find that similar forces are developing in Germany, but these are mixed up with the present political events in that country and we are not in a position to ascertain the exact nature of the changes. It is obvious, however, that in all these free countries, the new economic organisation is closely bound up with a new political organisation. On the other hand, we are now witnessing a huge economic experiment in the United States, planned and executed from above, by means of the emergency powers vested in the American President by the American Parliament. The continuous devaluation of the dollar, the effort to raise prices, to reduce working hours and unemployment, to restore internal and external trade, and in brief to give a powerful impetus to economic activity which has fallen to a low ebb—these are in brief the objects for which the Roosevelt programme is working. Unlike the physical sciences, experiments in economics are not possible, but to this general axiom, an exception is provided by America by means of the experiment now in progress. The experiment is certainly bold and even baffling to those who view it from a distance. Those in charge of it will certainly be able to claim credit for some success whatever be the ultimate result. It will be equally easy for others to point out weaknesses in an experiment of this kind. It is obvious, however, that the existing tendencies in other countries mentioned above, including the American experiment, are bound to introduce world changes in economic organisation which will be more in the direction of a planned economy as against the one with which we were familiar in the last century.

NEED FOR SOCIAL DIAGNOSIS.

As in other spheres of human life, since we think of a definite plan, we have to think of experts who by their knowledge and experience are in a position to make the right plan. And when the planning of economic life is going to affect large masses of population, it is obvious that the demand and strain on the capacity of those who are expected to make a plan is of the severest nature. For the successful planning of economic schemes, it will obviously be necessary to have expert investigations into the life of the people beforehand. Life in modern times is so complex that no one individual nor a body of individuals is in a position to have a grasp of even the general state of affairs unless they are assisted by a scientific collection of data relating to the life of the people in question. In other words, social diagnosis should precede social remedies. Such expert investigations are all the more necessary in th case of those countries which have a democratic form of government or which are likely to embark on a similar form. The changes in political power which result in democracies, make for uncertainty and want of continuity in economic policy affecting the life of the people. The different political angles from which different political parties look at the problems of the nation can, however, be brought in a line if the fundamentals of economic life, are studied in an unbiassed manner by experts.

Though the need for such investigations and such planning is being felt more in recent times than ever before, as can be seen in the existence of Economic Councils, and Economic Research Bureaus in different countries, it is true to say that some beginnings in this direction took place many years ago. As illustrations of this we may point out the periodical taking of the census of production on the one hand or of intensive enquiries into differ-

(Continued on page 10.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DE VALERA'S CONFIDENCE

Mr. de Valera's optimism and confidence are characteristic, at least partly, of the man in authority seeking to justify themselves. But there is no doubt that by forcing certain issues into prominence he has introduced a big change into the psychology of his people. Ireland is now aware of itself. Whether or no its 'de facto' Independence comes to enjoy 'de jure' recognition also, it will not be surprising if his Government meets with substantial success in regard to what he calls "well-balanced economy." An intensive "Buy Irish" campaign is bound to succeed and react very favourably on Swadeshi production when launched by an enthusiastic Government. And the present Anglo-Irish tension will only serve to help it forward. For, Mr. de Valera will not fail to urge the conflict as a challenge to Irish patriotism.

INEVITABILITY OF WAR?

M. Stalin is not indulging in alarmist exaggerations when he predicts a Sino-Japanese War having world repercussions. Hostilities in fact have already been going on for a number of years. Recent events in Manchukuo may lead to their development into "war." And since China, unfortunately for herself, is a reservoir of world interests the transition to an international conflagration can easily be imagined. Japan's present temper has been far from pacific, though the recent resignation of General Araki and the speech of the Foreign Minister are hopeful signs. She is increasing her armaments to the grave prejudice of her budgetary position and she does not propose to stop yet. Nor are the other Powers going to stop. War seems thus inevitable unless better counsels prevail in the very immediate future.

AMAZING.

The C. P. Government cannot be congratulated on their opposition to the resolution in the Council urging them to grant 25 per cent. remission or suspension of land revenue. When the whole country is in the grip of unprecedented economic distress and when several Governments like those of Madras and the Punjab have already taken action by way of granting general remission or suspension, it is amazing on the part of the C. P. Government to contend that there are no signs yet of the extreme economic distress as indicated by their Famine Code. Do they mean that people have not yet begun to die of starvation? The Council did well to pass the resolution in spite of Government opposition. The peasants, too, must agitate more vigorously and make it impossible for Government to flout public opinion.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

The Bombay Government have published in one volume all the twenty-three Reviews of Administration of the Bombay Presidency compiled individually last year under the instructions of Sir Frederick Sykes. These Reviews were compiled with a view to exploring tehe possibilities of improving the administrative machinery "in accordance with the present and future economic and progressive requirements." The position disclosed by the Reviews has been examined by the Reorganisation Committee and the present volume includes the recommendations of that Committee. Those recommendations, as everybody knows, do not go far enough in effecting retrenchment, but a searching examination of the facts and figures in this volume of 924 pages will reveal fresh sources of economy and methods of improving administrative efficiency.

GOING TOO FAR.

The President of the C. P. Legislative Council has warned the Councillors against the practice of publishing questions or motions "until after they have been admitted by the Chair." He has claimed, too, that questions and motions "disallowed by the Chair are not to be published at all inasmuch as such publication is looked upon as constituting a contempt of the authority of the Chair." We fear the President is going too far in restricting publicity. According to him it would be improper for Councillors to publish motions likely to be disallowed either before or after they have been actually disallowed. The complete suppression of such motions is certainly not in the interests of the public, who have a right to know what motions have been disallowed by the President and to discuss his rulings.

Press Views

The Bengal Bill

The whole Bill presupposes the existence of a state of war. It presupposes further that the Government are here to deal not with civilized men but with wild tribes. Is Bengal a land of wild people to be terrorised and made law-abiding by constant threats of the hangman's rope? How else could they propose to introduce a measure making it binding upon men who are held in the highest regard and esteem for their humanity and sense of justice, to award death sentences for offences which in no civilized countries justify or warrant execution? The Government of Bengal have power to make and unmake laws. But is it necessary, we ask, in their interests and in the interests of law and order to seek to brutalize the whole system of law and administration of justice? We say and say emphatically that the Bill which they propose to introduce is a piece of legislation which no civilized people on earth will countenance with a clean conscience.—"Advance."

Freak Sanatanists

The debate on Mr. Rajah's Untouchability Abolition Bill in the Assembly on Thursday, got hopelessly lost in the pompous pedantry of the Pandits and once more had to remain inconclusive. This time the whole discussion was on a distinctly low level; for all that the protagonists of orthodoxy did was openly to malign Mahatma Gandhi and distort the meaning and purpose of his mission to liberate Harijans from social and religious serfdom. The hollowed name of Manu was dragged into what turned out to be nothing but a personal attack on Mahatmaji.

Aspersions to the effect that Gandhiji is not a Hindu or that he has not studied the Shastras, are too ridiculous to be even mentioned. Freak Sanatanists of the type that is now present in the legislature, will never be reconciled to Harijan reform. Untouchability is on its last legs all the same, and the legislature must get through the necessary legal measures to expedite the process of its final extinction.—"Hindustan Times."

Tete-a-Tete

The idea of recording an Earthquake relief appeal by the Viceroy to be screened in cinemas is not at all bad. The talkies will catch even those who have so far discreetly ignored the call of Behar. Unless, of course, the warning in the press keeps them away from the cinemas which is not quite likely.

What? Oh, you want to know—but you know who they are. Don't you?

* * * *

The whole of South and Central Mexico was rocked by earthquake causing serious damage.

We hope that the oil area is not situated in South or Central Mexico.

And if it is, then we must protest against Nature's forgetfulness. The rule is for the flag, and not an earthquake, to precede trade. Surely Nature had little excuse to mix up the two.

* * * *

The four things that Dean Inge—the famous and patriotic ex-Dean of St. Paul's+would choose most in life are: (1) Wisdom, (2) Domestic Happiness, (3) "Recognition and encouragement which is a great part of friendship."—Whatever it may mean. And (4) Welfare of his country.

You may well wonder at the absence of Christianity—to say nothing of some other things—from the very Reverend Gentleman's list. But that he reserves for the life hereafter. Sufficient unto this life are Dean Inge's Nos. 1, 2, 3—and yes his No. 4.

* * * *

His Excellency Lord Brabourne: "I am afraid the relations between India and Lancashire have, to some extent, been embittered by the history of the question in the past and the fact that it has been made a political question rather than an economic and commercial one as it should be."

Quite right. The fact that, historically, the question reached its appointed stage of economic and commercial questionhood by way of British Imperial politics may be the fault of history, but it cannot constitute a good reason for converting it into an Indian National question. The "status quo"—oh, bother history—is quite all right "as it should be," so why seek to disturb it and embitter Indo-British relations?

* * * *

The London Correspondent of the "Times of India" refers with approval, to "an old saying that criticism to be effective must be exaggerated."

But there are obvious exceptions to it. It does not apply to criticisms by the "other fellow". We give you this warning because there is a Criminal Law Amendment Act—how many of them are on the Statute Book now, by the way?—round the corner.

* * * *

"Princess Aliyah whose marriage with King Ghazi of Iraq has been celebrated on Friday, decided that her wedding regalia should be British."

Mandated Patriotism?

* * * *

And the trousseau came to Baghdad by Air. Whoever conceived this means of transport has imagination. For it is symbolical of the aerial ties that bind the two countries in friendship.

* * * *

The German-Polish Pact of non-aggression for ten years, says a Berlin message, is hailed with keen satisfaction in the capitals of Europe.

It has been decided to ignore—so long as the Pact does last—the corridor of mental reservations between the peaceful intentions of the High Contracting Parties.

* * * *

The Leader of Allahabad doesn't, evidently, know cricket, much less can it play it, we suspect. For, it regards it as "surprising that in preference to both of them (Major Naidu and Maharajkumar of Vizianagram) Madras should have selected Mr. Ward" to captain the Presidency's Eleven against the M. C. C.

"This" says our contemporary, "is manifestly unfair." We are surprised. What the "Leader" ought to see and yet sees not is that "This" is manifestly fair-skinned.

* * * *

Are the Colaba Observatory and its learned Director Dr. S. C. Roy meant only to give us the shivers. Whenever Doctor Roy speaks it is only to predict cold waves, of course, with an impressive explanation preferably extra-Indian for each which does a fat of good to our cold.

Last time it was something from Persia, now it is a deep depression from Baluchistan. Dr. Roy has missed his vocation, he ought to make an ideal International Politician.

* * * *

"ITALIAN BOAT ARRIVES IN BOMBAY
Sails Again For Trieste."
—"Evening News."

Again? How very sad and disappointing.

Readers' Views

BEHAR CALAMITY AND STUDENTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Every morning brings with it the staggering news of the devastation and ruins due to the earthquake disaster in Behar and other provinces in India. It remains now with the public of India to show it to the world that the same blood is running in the veins of us all, and we can run to their help in the manner and to the extent required. Bombay always leads other cities in such activities and on this occasion also there has been a fairly good response to the call of various Relief Committees from the public of Bombay.

But there is not a rustle of wind among the students of Bombay. On the contrary it is heard that in some colleges the epicurean luminaries from the students are going on as usual with their programmes of merry-making and enjoyment. This is a sad commentary upon the training that is imbibed in our colleges. It is said when Rome was burning, Nero was fiddling. So also when Behar is buried, these little Neros are harping upon their programmes of concerts and social gatherings, refreshments and entertainments. They are going to spend their parent's money recklessly and extravagantly with a cheerful indifference to the national tragedy that has overshadowed us today. To think of these wasteful shows and tomfooleries at this juncture of our national bereavement is the height of degradation on the part of the students.

It is high time now that our students should dispense with their pleasure gatherings and senseless entertainments when the poor victims of Behar calamity are torn and sundered to pieces due to starvation and cold. Our students should wake from their stupor. This is the time when the students should organise themselves into bands of selfless volunteers and offer their services to the relief organisations. This is the time for them to economise every pie of their pockets and send it to the relief funds. This is the time when they can work for humanity and give their humble quota to the services of stricken souls. Let us hope that the students will have the shadows of the past far behind them and work for the fulfilment of this noble cause.

No blast of air or fire of sun,
Put out the light whereby we run,
With girded loins our lamplit race,
And each from each takes heart of grace.—Yours, etc.,

STUDENT.

Goering And Roosevelt

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The two names conjure one idea—strong personality devoted to national salvation. The facial resemblance between the two is remarkable. Physiognomy reading relates their character so inescapably that readers may well marvel at Nature's purposeful formation. Both represent minds that centuries of civilization have taken to form. No ill-begotten calumny will deviate them from the straight essential goal for their country. There is a terse directness with which they drive home their State purpose, and brook no flaws. Half measures or vacillating steps are unknown to both. Courage and action are their watch-words. When the issues are clearly divided between the vested interests versus the common people, you can rely on Goering just as surely as on Franklin Delano Roosevelt to lead the people to victory.

Here is an inventory of their face analysis:—Chin indicates a champion, strong and athletic, yet gentle in outline—a leader of men at any event, and never a driver of men.

Eyes are deep-set and hard-cut, indicating clear, sympathetic soul that penetrates the outer shell of things, as it senses the inner meaning of all forms with uncanny accuracy.

3. Forehead indicates tenacious memory of men and things, and constructiveness of purpose—Broad mind insistent on logic and reason—not a dreamer but a motive—achieving personality.

4. Lips flexible and mouth generous, indicate expressive, proud and convincing personality—also indicate a period of mental and physical suffering, but no bitterness shown.

5. Nose proportioned, that of a pioneer, a leader adjusting the lives of men, and the product of generations of civilization.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. SUJAN.

Jan. 28.

Behar Lottery.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I through your hospitable columns suggest a way to swell the Behar fund to an enormous extent, and bring in to net all the shirkers?—amongst the shirkers I mean Satta gamblers, future players, race goers, and last but not the least Goa Lottery subscribers, by asking Government to permit to introduce, of course, temporarily till the need is over, a Behar Fund Lottery on Goa lottery scale with certain modifications, and needless to say moneys for the badly required fund would pour in, in torrential floods of gold. The abovementioned class would always hesitate to subscribe to funds, but if they are given temptation to secure something in return of their investment, they will be indirectly compelled to subscribe, as subscribe they must towards this most deserving object, and not a single soul, however poor he may be, should escape from touching the strings of his purse.

I suggest tickets in four parts of a rupee should be introduced, instead of five parts of Goa of Rs. five each, and the prizes should be as follows:—

First prize should not exceed Rs. 15,000.
Second prize Rs. 3,000.
Third prize Rs. 2,000
Fourth prize Rs. 1,000.

And small prizes according to the moneys realized.

The Lottery to be drawn every Friday and the distribution to be made every Saturday, deducting a certain substantial percentage for Behar Fund from the total realization. To economise the working expenses I would suggest men of position and influence who would render free services to this noble cause, and would derive blessings of the afflicted, if no title from the Government. Again Government I hope would not bring in any plea of encouraging gambling. It may be a vice but by all means it would only be a much better vice of the present existing Sattas, Futures, Races etc., indulged in by all classes and ranks of people, but this would bring in subscription for the needed fund from unwilling hands and would thus be a boon and a blessing to the miserable unfortunate earthquake sufferers and victims, and even to needy subscribers themselves.—Yours, etc.,

"AFFLICTED".

CARL HAGENBECK'S DONATION

Mr. Lorenz Hagenbeck, co-owner of the Carl Hagenbeck Circus announces that he will forward the sum of Rs. 1,585 to the Earthquake Relief Fund.

This amount is one-third of the receipts of the first night's show of the Carl Hagenbeck Circus, which opened at 9-45 p.m. at Phirozsha Mehta Road opposite the Mint.

Mr. Hagenbeck points out that this sum would have been considerably increased were the tax authorities to remit the very high entertainment tax which is charged on all entertainments in this country. It is possible, of course, that in this outstanding case the tax authorities will see their way to remit the Entertainment Tax on this portion of the receipts.

SHARE YOUR FOOD WITH AFFLICTED BRETHREN

WILL YOU NOT RESPOND TO GANDHIJI'S APPEAL ?

The havoc caused by the earthquake in Behar and adjacent parts is as heart-rending as it is unprecedented in the history of India. Cities, towns and villages have been ruined, homes have been destroyed, hundreds of lives have been lost and thousands have become permanently disabled. Lives lost cannot be re-called, but the children who have become orphans, the women who have become widows and all those, men, women and children, who have become penniless and homeless, having lost all their earthly belongings, look to their fellow-countrymen for timely and adequate assistance. Nor will immediate and adequate relief be enough. Even more important will be the work of reconstruction.

All this requires money—money, not merely out of the wealth of the very rich but also out of the comparatively slender resources of the middle classes and even out of the poverty of the poor who, as experience shows, are often more charitably inclined than their more favoured brethren and sisters.

In order to enable all classes of people more easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, the "Bombay Sentinel", the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" have, in association, decided to open a fund called the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1- will be accepted. All money will be sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Behar Central Relief Committee as soon as it is received.

"Remember" says Gandhiji, "that time is the most essential element at the present moment. I shall be glad to know that my appeal has not fallen on deaf ears."

We appeal specially to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to lose no time in subscribing to this Fund for, as Rajen Babu says relief delayed is relief denied. All contributions will be acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers. Contributors whose names are inadvertently omitted are requested to draw attention to the omission.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of "The Chronicle Earthquake Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

READERS' RESPONSE: TOTAL COLLECTION Rs. 33,000

SECOND INSTALMENT OF Rs. 10,000 SENT TO BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD

There is a great rush of donors to give their contribution to the Fund, some of them coming even after 7 p.m. Our readers are requested to send their contributions upto 5-0 p.m. only, upto which time they will now be accepted.

The total amount received upto Monday evening was Rs. 33,000, Monday's Collections being Rs. 8,600. A second instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Babu Rajendra Prashad on Monday through the Central Bank of India. The third instalment of Rs. 10,000 will be sent to-day.

N.C. Bhesania & Co's Staff	51	0
Bai Jamanabai Gordhandas Vuhani	51	0
Narayan Changoo Mahtre	1	0
Shri Chinchpokli Jain Swetamber Bal Mandar	11	0
Fulchand Vishram Shah	1	4
Chunilal Chhabildas	2	0
Matunga (G.I.P.) Students' Brotherhood collection from public	52	10
Cutch Deopur Jain Mitra Mandal	51	0
Khanderao Narayan Talpade	10	0
A Sympathiser, Vile-Parle		
A.K. Vedam	1	0
Pranlal Jethalal Desai	2	0
R.R. Desai as collections from some residents of Andheri:—	63	0
Ranchhodji Ratanji	5	0
Dayabhai Gulabbhai	5	0
Hariprasad Narbheram	1	0
Ranchhodji Naranji	5	0
Bapubhai Gulabbhai	1	0
Jinabhai Ratanji	5	0
Amratlal Ratanji	1	0
Bhimbhai Valabhbhai	5	0
Gopalji Gulabbhai	25	0
Bhikhabhai Joshi	1	0
Thakorbhai Dayabhai	1	0
Kuverji Vasanji	1	0
Nanubhai Bhimbhai	1	0
Ambelal Vasanji	1	0
Nagindas Madhavlal	2	0
Ishwarlal Durlabhbhai	1	0
Nanubhai Kasamji	1	0
Ranchhodji N.	1	0
Rs.	63	0
Mrs. Kantabai Dulichand	10	0
A. Sympathiser	15	0
A.M. Kharawala	21	0
Shah Champaklal Laimani	21	0
S.S. Murdeshwar	10	0
Sham Sunder Mathur	5	0
American Pearl and other Pearl Merchants' Association, Sheth Haji Abdula Jusab by Nagindas Virchand Zaveri	198	0
A.S. Tarabai Nagindas Virchand Zaveri	50	0
Bai Harkor, widow of Raichand Meghaji by Nathibai	25	0
Parekh Building Association of Kandavadi, Sadashiv Lane	11	0
Shaikh Gulam Mohmed	1	0
Dawoodia	1	0
8 Residents of Parshotam Laxmidas Building	4	8
Punjalal Maganlal Bhagat	25	0
Vithaldas Thakershi Nagori	25	0
J.F. Pareira and others as follows:—	25	0
Mrs. J.F. Pareira	11	0
Mistry Nandlal Ravji	3	0
Premji Girdhar	2	8
Shamji Kanji	2	8
Ramjan Alladin	2	0
Bapudio	1	0
Madhu	1	0
Kalayalai	1	0
Jamanalal	1	0
Rs.	25	0
Halai Lohana Mahajan	1000	0
Thakorlal Chunilal Kantavala	101	0
Shantilal Maneklal Shah	25	0
Natverlal Chunilal Kantavala	25	0
Staff of the Practical Engineer Co. as below:—	25	0
Ramji Chhagan	3	8
Dataram Trambak	2	0
Krishna Nathu	1	0
Keshav Khima	2	0
Narayan Bhai Sheth	1	0
Kashinath Hiraji	2	0
Vincent D'Souza	1	0
Haridas Rooda	1	0
Stanislaus Mirelus	1	0
Sakharam Hangoo	1	0
Vasudev Yeshvant	0	8
Laxman Shanker	1	0
Shanker Morobą	1	0
Ganu Nana	1	0
Shaikh Ahmed Shaikh Unus	1	0
Dadaji Dharmaji	1	0
Shankar Jadav	1	0
Uttam Dinanath	1	0
Deva Bhaia	1	0
Narayan Gopal	1	0
Rs.	25	0
Bhagwandas Topidas	25	4
Narotamdas Bhagwandas	25	4
Keshavram Bhagwandas	25	4
Manchhibai Bhagwandas	25	4
Samudridevi Icecream Karkhana through Govindji Chatur	7	12
P.M. Gandhi	1	4
Thakar Mulji Hansraj	1	0
Fort Maruti Galli Fund as below through Keshavlal Ranchhoddas Vaidya:—	51	0
Saraladevi Khushaldas	10	0
Narotam Valabhdas	3	0
Rustomji Framroz Joshi	2	0
Fakelji Naranji	3	4
Ahbaram Kanji	2	4
Keshavlal Ranchhod	1	4
Kikabhai Ranchhod	1	4
Bai Gangabai Vaid	1	0
Bai Ratanbai	1	0
Bai Kesarbai	1	0
Bai Bhanibai	1	0
Bai Laxmibai	1	0
Khushaldas Harjivan	2	0
Parshotam Harjivan	1	0
Vithaldas Jagjivan	1	0
T.A. Salim	1	0
Parshotam Kalidas	1	0
Narshi Jivan	1	0
Sha Asoo Daya	1	0
Vershi Shivji	1	0
Karsan Narotam	1	4
Bechar Vithal	1	4
Morar Bechar	1	4
Parshotam Bhikhaji	1	4
Narandas Nichha	1	0
Bhikhabhai Gopalji	1	0
Vithal Valabh	1	0
Jivan Baloo	1	0
Miscellaneous	5	0
Rs.	51	0
B. Murli Mohan	1	0
Aso Mataji Nanajbai Charity	11	0
Joshi Nansutrai Jekisan	1	0
Khushaldas Hargovind Parekh	5	0
Mathuradas Valabhdas Kothi, Kumbhar Tukda, Corner	51	4
Merchants' Association as below:—	477	4
Trunk Merchants	51	0
Jagjivan Jethalal Plumber	51	0
Valabhram Jibhai Plumber	51	0
Himatlal Mohanlal	51	0
Jamanadas Jinabhai & Sons, Suratwala Boot & Shoe Merchant	51	0
Shripati Ganoo, Lonandkar	25	4
Vithal Ramji	25	4
Shekh Abdula Shaikh Ahmed	15	0
Velji Naranji & Co.	11	4
Mehta Bros.	11	0
Ambalal Shamaldas	11	0
Vrajlal Kapadia	11	0
Karigar Bagadoo Nama	11	0
Karigar Baboo Tukaram	11	0
Lalbhai Morarji	15	0
Naik Hosiery Works	5	4
Ratilal Sunderlal	5	4
Balaram Bheruji	5	4
Ganpat Madhu Mane	5	0
Manordas Ranjibhai	10	0
Sakharam Bamane	5	0
Nader Mirza	5	0
Chimanlal Maneklal	5	0
Calcutta Tea Agency	5	0
Dr. Manubhai Thakordas	5	0
Krishnalal Co.	2	0
Rambai Valabhdas	1	4
Valibai Valabhdas	1	4
Dharjibhai Valabhdas	2	8
Jafar Baboo Mir	2	0
Bhogilal Jamanadas	1	0
Kisan Kondaji	2	0
Ramchandra Mahadeo	2	8
Vithaldas Balubhai	5	4
Rs.	477	4
Bamanji M. Patel, Traffic Controller's Office, Grant Road, B.B. & C.I.	70	0
Bhendy Bazar Cloth Merchants as below:—	365	0
Dharamshi Govindji	25	0
Karasandas Shamji	11	0
Gokaldas Madhavji No. 310	11	0
Gokuldas Madhavji No. 266	11	0
Gokaldas Madhavji No. 248	11	0
Gokaldas Madhavji No. 236	11	0
Vithaldas Gokaldas	11	0
Valabhdas Madhavji	11	0
Devidas Madhavji	11	0
Mathuradas Gordhan	11	0
Prabhudas Gordhan	11	0
Bapubhai Dayabhai	11	0
Dwarkadas Chunilal	11	0
Keshavji Vasanji	11	0
Suryakant Gabharu	11	0
Hiralal Vasanji	11	0
Chandrakant Bhagwanji	11	0
Harilal Ranchhod	11	0
Jivandas Damji	11	0
Kalyanji Mulji Co.	11	0
Gordhandas Madhavji	11	0
P. Sunderji & Co.	11	0
Dwarkadas Vithaldas	11	0
M. Tulsidas	11	0
Chatrabhuj Madhavji	11	0
Pranlal Vithaldas	11	0
Laxmidas Narandas	11	0
Devchand Valabh	11	0
Nathalal Hiralal	5	0
Jagjivan Narshi	11	0
Chhotalal Pragji	11	0
Abdula B. Hirji	5	0
Sha Mawji Makanji	11	0
Rs.	365	0
A Sympathiser	1	0
R.M. Shah	1	0
Ratanshi Valabhdas Kapadia	20	0
Staff of Joshi Khimji Haribhai as below:—	31	0
Pareshwar B. Oza	5	0
Wasudev Tribhuvan Vadia	4	0
Parshotam Harjivan	3	0
Dolatram Bhuralal	1	0
Jeshanker Chatrabhuj	1	0
Krishna Yeshoo Dhure	2	0
Gang of Ghatis	13	0
Hargovind Kisandas	1	0
Goman & Abbaji	1	0
Rs.	31	0
Ranchhodlal Parshotamlal Jani	3	0
Kamalsey Nagardas	2	0
A.D. Patel	1	0
Dr. Chandulal Chunilal Merchant	20	0
Hiralal Chunilal Merchant	41	0
Phoenix Watch Co.	11	0
Bai Manibai, widow of Chaturbhuj Jivandas & others the Trustees of late Chaturbhuj Jivandas	101	0
Mr. Govindrao Vartak	101	0
Manordas Gopalji	101	0
Tapidas Bapu Sha	101	0
Mahadeo Narayen Samant	101	0
Seth Ichhalal Jagmohandas and Nagindas Jagmohandas	30	0
Kanji Chhaganlal	11	0
Amarshi Vasta Dargi	11	0
E.D. Bootvala	11	0
Ramaniklal Shamji	7	0
Manmohandas Manilal	5	0
Waman Rodya Patel	5	0
Kalu Sava	5	0
Rusiraj Shri Krishna Jiva Dani	5	0
Laxman Lala Darji	2	0
Narandas Bhanji	2	0
Soma Gina	1	0
Pandurang Nana	1	0
Raghunath Ramchandra	1	0
K.J. & Co.	6	4
Ratanbai Liladhar	2	0
Bhagwandas Devshi Batlivala	101	0
P.V. Raghavaiya	5	0
S.R. Sikha	3	0
Rajanikant M. Shah	1	8
One Patidar	5	0
Gamanlal Lalubhai	2	0
P.A. Bhatt	1	0
Mansukhlal Girdharlal	1	0
K.T. Shah	50	0
Staff of the Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Port Trust as below:—	22	0
Sympathiser	3	0
W.S. Takhare	1	0
A.D. Mahatre	1	0
S.T. Bhainderkar	1	0
P. Henricks	1	0
Kesarinath B. Bhate	1	0
Purshotam N. Tulu	1	0
G.B. Gupte	1	0
P.L. Kunvinde	1	0
M.R. Soman	1	0
P.M. Shriyem	1	0
T.G. Karnik	1	0
J.D. Shrotri	1	0
R.G. Sonalkar	1	0
V.R. Methul	1	0
Sobaji Tatoo	1	0
Ganpat Sakharam	1	0
Bhikhaji Mahadeo	1	0
Miscellaneous	2	0
Rs.	22	0
Mangaldas & Co.	25	0
A Sympathiser	5	0
Haji Jusab Issa Kapadia	10	0
Moosa A. Kapadia	2	8
J.D. Engineer	50	0
Bombay Woollen Cloth Merchants' Association	2001	0
Friendly Helping Union	25	0
Shri Idar Bhansar Gnati Mandal	25	4
Motilal Harjivan Modh	5	0
M.M. Merchant	15	0
Sambhajirao Saviaram Shinde	1	0
Shree Saurastra Visha Shrimali Jain Club, Bombay	181	0
Gandhi Maganlal Becherdas Atwalla	2	0
Jang Bahadur Singhji Uttar Bharati	2	0
Mr. and Mrs. Nariman Ardeshir Mody	25	0
Kantilal Vadilal Parikh	25	0
A Sympathiser	5	0
Jhaveri Chaganlal Narotamdas	101	0
Y.N. Rangnekar	5	0
Maganbhai Ravjibhoy Patel	1	4
Kikabhoy Somabhoy Nayak	1	4
Navrati Bhau Mashurkar	1	0
Davshanker Mehta	1	0
Pyarelal	1	0
Indian Staff of the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Limited	22	0
A Parsee Lady "J."	4	0
A Parsee Lady "D."	2	0
Kapol Club Members as below:—	82	0
Kapol Club's Reserve Fund	25	0
Shah Premjee Jivraj	5	0
Shah Harilal Parshottam	2	0
Shah Ratilal Hemraj	2	0
Dwarkadas Harjiwan	2	0
Navnitrai Harilal	2	0
Tapidas Amrutlal	5	0
Shah Mohanlal Dulabhdas	5	0
Shah Shantilal Laxmidas	2	0
Shah Mohanlal Chhaganlal	3	0
Shah Keshardas Gangadas	3	0
Shah Mohanlal Becherdas	2	0
Shah Vithaldas Bhagwandas	2	0
Shah Trivhovandas Devkaran	2	0
Shah Bhaichand Hargovind	2	0
Shah Manilal Harilal	2	0
Shah Chhabildas Kesurdas	2	0
Shah Natvarlal Madhavji	1	4
Shah Varajlal Jadhavjee	1	4
Shah Chhotalal Muljee	1	4
Shah Dayal Vanmali	1	4
Shah Chhotalal Muljee	1	0
Shah Keshavlal Jagjivan	1	0
Shah Jadhavjee Coverji	1	0
Vipre Dulabhjee Nathuram	1	0
Shah Chhotalal Chhaganlal	1	0
Shah Vanravan and Dwarkadas	1	0
Nathalal and Raghunath	1	0
Shah Mohanlal Virjee	1	0

(Continued from Col. 7)

Harilal Samjee	1	0
Total Rs.	82	0
Pranjivandas Harilal	10	0
Lilavatibai Harjivandas Haridas	10	0
Himatlal Harjivandas	5	0
Navinchandra Harjivandas	5	0
Govind Mahadeo Joshi	5	0
Amarchand Chatrabhuj	10	0
Sakarlal Jhaverlal Desai	10	0
Laxmidas Hansraj	5	0
Appasaheb Digamber Vaishampayan, Bombay	5	0
Mr. Bhasker Chintaman Vaishampayan	2	0
Mrs. Laxamibai Vaishampayan	2	0
Miss Vijayasunderi Vaishampayan	1	0
Mr. Jayant Lallubhai Desai	2	0
Miss Nurjahan Quareshi	2	0

Donations from Tenants of Goregaonker's Property—The amount shown as paid by Mr. Pandhrinath Wasudeo Mahatre was contributed by the tenants of Goregaonkar properties at Gamdevi.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Municipal Properties.

What is the approximate value of the Bombay Municipal properties? No one can reply to this question. Not even the Municipal Commissioner, the Chief Accountant, nor the City Engineer! The reason is that no one from the Bombay Municipality can definitely say the value of the properties. It sounds, of course, strange, but it is the fact that no proper and complete register of Municipal properties has been maintained and kept upto-date. At the suggestion of the Standing Committee, some years ago, this important work was actually taken in hand and continued for some time, but for some reason or the other it was abandoned before completion. The question of completing this work is under consideration of the present Municipal Commissioner, but he would require a special staff for the purpose. In view of the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality and the large number of properties now owned by the Municipality, the urgency of taking the work in hand forthwith and bringing it uptodate from year to year, can hardly be emphasised.

Are Mills Losing?

Prof. Gadgil, who spoke on the "Indo-Japanese" Agreement on Sunday, said that, the complaint that the textile industry in the country was in a depressed condition, was false. Mr. Khandalker, speaking at the Textile Workers' Conference, was also of the same opinion. He held that, if the mills were working with a loss, as complained by the millowners, then they would not be working both day and night. Without commenting on the above statement, it would be better to refer the reader to the following figures published by the Bombay Millowners' Association:—

In the year 1892 there were in all 139 textile mills working in the country giving employment to 1,16,161 persons and consuming in an year 11,65,938 bales of cotton. Ten years later the number of mills in the country increased to 192 and about 65,000 more people were employed. After twenty years in 1912, there were nearly double the number of mills in the country, the number being 268 and more than two lakhs were employed. In the above manner, the number of mills went on gradually increasing, so that in the year 1933, there were no less than 344 mills all over the country, which employed only 4,00,005 workers. The last-named figure does not include 31 mills, which are under construction. All the mills put together have consumed 28,37,158 bales of cotton during the year 1933 upto August 1.

Economy In Municipality

Among the many ingenious measures of economy introduced by the Bombay Municipality is one with regard to the use of what are known as "envelopes with flaps." The other day, the Municipal Secretary asked the Schools Committee to give up the use of post-cards for the purpose of sending notice of meetings to its members, and use the new flap envelopes which will result in the saving of one pice on each notice. It is stated that the Schools' Committee has to post about 2,000 notices to its members each year and the saving effected by the use of flap envelopes would be about Rs. 32 a year. But then the cost of printing the envelopes would be a little higher than for the past-cards formerly in use, and it is pointed out that the net saving to the Committee per year would be a magnificent sum of Rs. 18. So you may be sure the ratepayers' money is being spent with due regard to economy by our Municipality.

(Continued in Col. 2).

ROOSEVELT'S MONETARY POLICY

Backed By American Nation

(By Our Financial Correspondent)

President Roosevelt's Monetary Bill to appropriate 950 million dollars for direct Federal Relief and to continue civil works to provide work for the unemployed was adopted by the U.S.A. Senate by 66 votes to 23 on Saturday. The Senate also adapted Senator Pittman's amendments authorising President Roosevelt to maintain the parity between Silver and gold dollars by reducing the weight of the Silver dollar by sixty per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury will have sole jurisdiction over the Stabilisation Fund. Thus it will be seen that the whole American nation is with the President while the opposition which has proved ineffective, was prompted partly by self-interest of a particular class or was due to absence of correct grasp of the situation.

RAISING COMMODITY PRICES

President Roosevelt will continue his inflationary programme to adjust the foreign exchanges with the internal rise in prices by buying gold both in America and in foreign countries. The sole objective of his administration is to raise commodity prices to the levels of 1924-26 and it is expected that the present policy will be followed with a view to restore the purchasing power of the dollar to the level at which the average debts of the country were incurred.

Revaluation of dollar and fixation of 40 and 60 per cent limits will relieve greatly the anxiety of businessmen. Big Industrialists as well as financial magnates will be able to ascertain, within a reasonable limit, the exchange fluctuations and will be induced to withdraw American capital for investment and other purposes within the country.

These developing factors are likely to have favourable effect on the general economic conditions of America. This view is shared by a large majority in the States and the President Roosevelt has the full support and confidence of the nation. He is convinced that the trade relations between agriculture and other industries are badly out of balance and, acting on the above reasoning, he has adopted an extensive policy to correct them. His opponents or those who have limited vision describe the present policy as "A New Deal" and they are often afraid of a crisis. Let these people know that trade depressions and expansions invariably follow each other and every time the remedical measures adapted are different so as to suit the circumstances.

GOLD STANDARD STILL OPERATING

Depreciation of currency always stimulate export trade and reduces unemployment. This is the experience of every country which has thrown off the gold standard. Let it be clearly understood that although the United States of America went off the the gold standard, the gold standard is still operating and the whole world knows that U.S. Treasury currency note would no longer purchase the same quantity of gold as it used to do before America went off the gold standard. These currency notes may not be changed in gold on the spot but they will buy francs which can get the gold in Paris at a new exchange rate. Thus the gold locked in the vaults of the Treasury or the Bank either in America, England or France, belongs to the owner of the currency note and he can barter the right to that yellow metal for any article either raw product or manufactured goods. The whole world is to-day passing through a period of readjustment after the Great War and so far there is utter absence of effective co-operation and mutual trust. A time will come, which may be either in the near future or distant, but it must come one day, to the general benefit of mankind.

SUGAR-CANE RESEARCH SCHEME FOR DECCAN

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Will Erect Centrifugal Sugar-Making Plant At Nira Wagaj

"The year 1932-33 was, from the agricultural standpoint, fairly satisfactory, being a little better than its predecessor. There was a slight diminution in the acreage under food-grain crops owing to the unsuitability of sowing rains in some places. Later weather conditions, however, were favourable and there was an absence of adverse influences such as the wheat rust and harmful winds of the preceding year. The resulting fairly good yield made up for the contraction in area cultivated" says the Director of Agriculture in his anuual report of the Department of Agriculture Bombay Presidency for the year 1932-33. The figures of the total cropped area for the year under review do not reveal any marked departure from the position prevailing during the preceding two or three years. The decrease in the cotton area as compared with the previous year was counterbalanced by the good yield which was about 1 per cent better than that secured during the previous year. Although the prices during the year were considerably lower than those prevailing in 1929-30 they showed a definite upward trend when compared with those ruling during the next two years.

An event of great importance to India was the Ottawa Conference for the promotion of trade within the Empire.

SUGAR FACTORIES.

The rapid development of Indian sugar manufactured under the protection of the present enhanced tariff continued. The number of sugar factories in the year under report increased by 27, making a total of 70. There are 58 factories now under construction, which are expected to work during the season 1933-34. The total number of factories in India expected to work during the season 1933-34 will therefore be 128 as against 43 in 1931-32. As desired at an informal round table conference held by Government on June 2 and 3, 1933 at Poona, Government are arranging to erect a centrifugal sugar-making plant at Hol on the Nira Left Bank Canal and the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank are arranging for a similar plant at Nira Wagaj.

RURAL UPLIFT

In the Bombay Presidency the year was marked by a series of useful conferences held at the instance of His Excellency the Governor to deal with a variety of subjects. Besides the Co-operative Conference, a conference to consider the improvement of transport of fish and fruit within the Presidency and a conference to consider the development of the export of Indian fruit overseas were held. The subject of rural re-construction and village uplift was also brought conspicuously to the front in a movement initiated by His Excellency the Governor and is likely to have far-reaching effects.

The organisation of the seed-supply of new and improved varieties of crops is one of the major services which the department is rendering to agriculture. In the Karnatak the improved strain of cotton is being introduced into the Kumpta cotton tract called "Jayawant."

Premium bulls are supplied by the department for improvement of cattle breading.

CANE RESEARCH.

The Sugarcane Research Scheme for the Bombay Deccan is a big scheme, having for its main objective the production of cane at a much lower price than has hitherto been prevailing so as to render it possible for Peninsular India market in competition with the North of India and ultimately with foreign countries, like Jaffa. The site of the scheme is at Padegaon on the Nra Left Bank Canal. The work is in full swing.

A site for the Dry Farming Research for the Bombay Deccan has been chosen near Sholapur.

COLD STORAGE.

The Cold Storage Research Scheme was started with the object of exporting fresh fruit to Europe in cold storage. Mangoes were exported to London in the mango season in the cool rooms of home-going P. and O. steamers.

DR. MOONJE FOR KAPURTHALA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

It is understood that Dr B. S. Boonje has been invited by the Maharajah of Kapurthala to visit the state and that he will be going there in the second or third week of February.—A. P.

GOD CHOOSES HARIJAN

Miraculous Happening At Centre Of Orthodox Pilgrimage

TRIVANDRUM, January 27.

Anecdotes have been many in connection with the pilgrimage to Sabarimalai a place of pilgrimage in North Travancore is in the case of Palni.

This year also there is an episode of a vision coming true on the occasion of the Sabarimalai Deepam (festival) held recently, when a lakh of pilgrims visited the hill.

A Harijan Sanyasi, who accompanied the pilgrims to Sabarimalai, was bathing in the river Pampa en route and to the amazement of the crowd of pilgrims, when he got up from the river after a dive, there were seen three serpents entwining his body.

The Sanyasi was non-chalant and when questioned is reported to have said that he had had a vision before starting on the pilgrimage that something extraordinary would happen on the way to signify divine pleasure. The faithful devotees offered prayers to the deity and the serpents then disappeared one after the other. The Sanyasi himself praising Harinara Suthan (son of Hari and Hara) proceeded to Sabarimalai to worship at the temple there.—A.P.

NEW WIDOWS' HOME FOR BARODA

Yuvaraj Pleads For Radical Reforms In Hindu Society

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Jan 26.

The opening ceremony of late Sheth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal Widow-Home (Vidhvashram) was performed to-day in the presence of a distinguished gathering by Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Raje Gaekwar, heir-apparent. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, who was to perform the ceremony, did not attend the function owing to a slight indisposition. Amongst those present were Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, R. B. Ambegaokar, Col. Kumar Shivrajsingh, Mr. Mukerjee, Mr. Mane Patil, Sheth Mangaldas B. Mehta, Mrs. Hiravant'ben, widow of late Sheth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, etc.

At the outset Pandit Shantpriya traced the history of the various activities of the Arya Mahasabha, while requesting Yuvraj to perform the opening ceremony. He pointed out that the Aryamahasabha, during the course of the last 10 years, after the inception of the Aryakumar Ashram in 1923 at the hands of His Highness, has progressed to be an ideal institution, spending over a lakh of rupees last year in running several institutions devoted to the cause of the emancipation of women and the Depressed Classes.

He eulogised the philanthrophic policy of the late Sheth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal and Sheth Narayanlal Bansilal Pitti in helping the needy and real sufferers. He also expressed satisfaction at His Highness' wholehearted support in all such movements.

On behalf of the Trustees, Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta, Solicitor, Bombay, while requesting the Yuvaraj to perform the opening ceremony, expresed regret at the unavoidable absence of His Highness. He spoke very highly about the social reform movement of Baroda State, in passing measures like the Caste Tyranny Removal Act and also in adopting a progressive policy for removing the social barriers between the "Touchables" and "Untouchables." Speaking about the late Mr. Mansukhlal, he paid a glowing tribute to his liberal charity and referred to the large sum of 10 lakhs set apart by him for the betterment and reorganisation of Hindu community without any distinction of caste or creed.

Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinhrao Raje, in his short address, said that social reform required a general awakening. Many social customs of the Hindu showed a spirit of bad economy. He dealt about the miserable lot of the widows. He said that "a general awakening, a general determination to think and act amongst the whole people is necessary to bring about a radical change." While concluding his address he said "If the widows find a home where they could receive education it would make them useful members of society." He congratulated Shrimati Hiravantiben on the magnificent gift of her husband in establishing the widows home.

The home was then declared open amidst applause.

HOSTEL FOR HARIJANS.

At 5 p.m. the silver jubilee celebrations of the Hostel for Harijans of Baroda State were held under the presidentship of Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinhrao Raje. An address was presented to H. H. the Gackwar of Baroda, which referred to the varied reformative activities of the ruler.

Rajratna Pandit Atmaramji was also presented with an address by the organisers of Silver Jubilee Celebrations. He is an ardent worker and his mission has been taken up by the whole family to ameliorate the deplorable condition of women and "untouchables."

Both these functions were attended by fairly large gatherings, representing every section of people. Amongst the messages of sympathy received for the Widows' Home a few names may be mentioned here viz. Raja Narayanlal Pitti, Hon. Col. Wier, Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, and Shrimati Shankuntla Raje and Coochbehar Rajkumari Hadei.

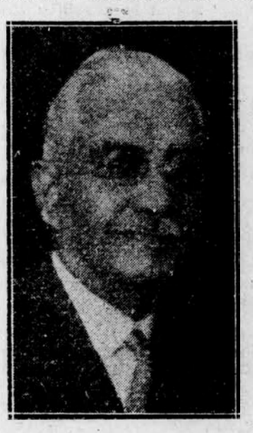
BAR COUNCIL EXONERATES MR. WADIA

Sequel To Justice Mirza's Strictures

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, whose conduct as defence counsel in the sensational case against Jehangir Manekji Gandhi, a Parsi Income-tax Inspector, was criticised by Mr. Justice Mirza the judge presiding over the sessions trial in April last, has been exonerated by the Bar Council of the Bombay High Court.

It will be recalled that the accused Mr. Gandhi was charged with criminal assault on his own niece before Mr. Justice Mirza and a common jury.

In his summing up to the jury, Mr. Justice Mirza made severe strictures on the way in which Mr. Wadia had conducted the defence in certain particulars. His lordship had expressed his disapproval of certain questions put by Mr. Wadia to some prosecution witnesses, which his lordship characterised as "scandalous" and unnecessary. His lordship also commented, with disapproval, on the loud tone in which Mr Wadia had read out to the jury certain letters (which contained indecent words).



Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barat-Law.

His lordship who commented on Mr. Wadia's conduct in this way for more than half an hour stated, in effect that such conduct by counsel reduced the trial to a farce, and that his duty was "not to conduct the case for the amusement of the public, but in a serious manner."

STIR IN LEGAL CIRCLES.

The trial resulted in the conviction of the accused. The judge's strictures on Mr. Wadia had created a great stir among the legal circles and Mr. Wadia thought it necessary that he should have his conduct vindicated by the Bar Council, one of whose functions is to vindicate the rights and privileges of the members of the Bar.

He, accordingly, made a petition to the Bar Council requesting that body to hold an investigation into his conduct.

In the course of his petition, Mr. Wadia replied to the several charges made against him by the judge. Mr. Wadia stated that during the seven days that the trial lasted, the judge had never suggested except in his summing-up to the jury, that the defence was not conducted in a proper manner, nor did the judge raise any objection to the manner in which he read out the documents, or to his loud tone which it was his "misfortune" to have.

"COULD NOT MAKE SUCH APPLICATION."

The judge, in his summing-up had stated that if Mr. Wadia wanted to put certain questions to witnesses, he should have made an application to have the trial held "in camera." On this point, Mr. Wadia stated in his petition to the Bar Council that there was no warrant in law for a defence counsel in a rape case to make such an application.

The judge had stated to the jury that he did not approve of the manner in which Mr. Wadia had expressed his opinion to the jury that they should bring in a verdict of "not guilty," and that if counsel had addressed such remarks to the court, it would have amounted to contempt of court. On this point, Mr. Wadia, in his petition, justified his conduct by stating that he had never expressed such opinion as his own, but that even if he had, he was entitled to do so, as defence counsel stood in the shoes of the accused.

The petition concluded by an appeal to the Bar Council to examine these allegations by the judge in the interests of the Bar which regarded them as unwarranted and uncalled for.

The Bar Council postponed consideration of the petition till the result of the appeal to the Full Bench of the High Court which ended in the acquittal of the accused.

COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

After the appeal was decided, the Bar Council appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. Velinker, O'Gorman, Chagla and Dadyburjor to enquire into Mr. Wadia's petition.

The Committee examined Mr. Wadia and his two junior counsels, the prosecution counsel and two other members of the Bar unconnected with the case who were in a position to give material information relevant to the enquiry.

After completing their investigations, the Bar Council wrote to Mr. Wadia that, in the opinion of the Council, there was nothing in Mr. Wadia's conduct which was objectionable or contrary to the best traditions of the Bar.

NON-STOP CLUB-SWINGING

Surat Honours Shikari

SURAT, January 28.

(By Mail).

For 77 hours and 5 minutes at a stretch, Mr. Ali Husain Shikari swung clubs recently and a procession was organised at Surat today to congratulate him on this achievement. The procession marched through the main road and terminated in a meeting which was presided over by Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Sir A. K. Dehlavi heartily congratulated Mr. Shikari on emerging successfully from a self-imposed ordeal and adding in his own way to the prestige of India.

At the end of the meeting a number of peasants and several gold and silver medals were awarded to Mr. Shikari.—A.P.

RESTRICTING COURSE OF STUDIES

Calcutta And Dacca Universities Asked To Consider Scheme

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The comparative failure in recent years of Bengal students in the All India Services Examinations forms an important item in the agenda of an Educational Committee, for the appointment of which the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education), it is understood, has invited the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca to send in three names each.

The Committee will work according to the recommendations of the Educational Conference which was held recently at Government House and which could not dispose of all the subjects that were placed before it. Another item to be discussed by the Committee is the possibility of restricting the course of studies at the two Universities, more particularly in the Post-Graduate Department, and avoiding duplication of work.

The University of Calcutta has suggested that, in order to secure proper representation of the University on the Committee, the number of representatives should be four, instead of three as suggested by the Conference. The place where the Committee will sit has not been decided. The Calcutta University desires that the Committee could sit in Calcutta, while the Dacca University desires that it should sit in Dacca.—A. P.

Cawnpore.—It is reported that Lala Gauri Shnkar a 70-year old Kayastha resident of Nawabgunj was murdered by certain unknown persons last night. The murderers decamped with all his valuables. It is learnt that the police recovered two small and one big knives on the deceased's bed smeared with blood. Three men are reported to have been arrested.—United Press.

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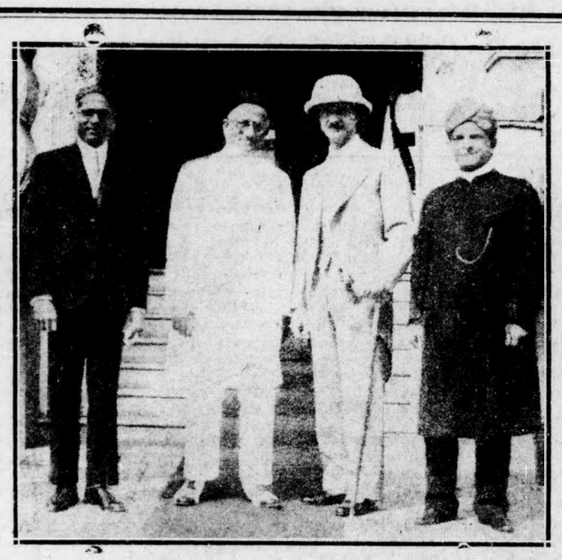

Indian Central Cotton Committee meeting was held yesterday morning. H. E. the Governor, Sir T. Vijayaragavachari, President, and Vice-President Sir Purshottamdas, Kt., and Secretary P. H. Ram Reddy. —S. P. B.

Bombay's Prosperity Depends On Cotton Industry

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya Reviews Work Of Indian Central Cotton Committee

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya made the following speech at the 28th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on Monday:—

Nearly one third of the total cotton produced in India comes from the Bombay Presidency and the Indian States situated within its borders. A third of the ginning and pressing factories and about two thirds of the total number of spinning mills in India are situated in this province; also about two thirds of the Indian cotton crop is marketed in the only two well organised cotton markets of India, viz., Bombay and Karachi, which are also in this Presidency. Bombay is thus rightly entitled to be ranked as the premier cotton province of India. The prosperity of the Presidency over which you, Sir, have the privilege of presiding is bound up with the prosperity of cotton in all its phases, agricultural, industrial and commercial. Consequently our connexion with the Government of Bombay is very close and we are happy in the thought that our relations with successive heads of the Government have always been of a most harmonious character.

On behalf of the Committee, I also desire to extend to Sir Richard Jackson a warm welcome to India and to this meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. As the Chairman of the Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, as a distinguished representative of the British Cotton Growing Association, and the Chairman of the Indan Cotton Inquiry Committee set up in England, Sir Richard not only occupies a prominent position in the cotton world, but one of interest and importance to India. The direct object of his visit is to extend and develop the use of Indian cottons in England an object in the furtherance of which our Committee has co-operated with his Committee from the time His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom established the Committee of Inquiry in pursuance of the Ottawa agreement.

I trust that his visit will stimulate the endeavours that are being made to popularise Indian cotton in Lancashire and remove whatever impediments there may be to its further and fuller utilisation. Sir Richard realises, nobody better, what a wide scope there is for the extended use of our cotton in England. In the last few days I have had the privilege of arranging for him a programme of visits to the main cotton tracts of India which will give him an opportunity of studying problems on the spot and seeing something of the research work which the Indian Central Cotton Committee has been carrying on. I trust that when his travels in India have come to a close, he will feel that these inspections have not been devoid of interest and value, and that they may be furitful of practical results.

I warmly hope, and in this I move I have all the other members of this Committee with me, that Sir Richard Jackson's visit to India following so closely on that of the Lancashire industrial delegation will mark the beginning of a new era in the relations between India and Lancashire, that the period of mistrust and misconception is over, and that a period of mutual understanding and friendly co-operation will be established.

A PROUD BODY.

I may be forgiven if on this occasion I venture to make a reference to ourselves. Business acumen, an aptitude for scientific research and an ability to apply its results to practical uses, and a first hand knowledge of agriculture drawn from all over India have been brought together on this Committee to tackle the various problems confronting the cotton industry of India. Every phase of the industry is represented on the Committee and to the divergence of our individual outlook but the unity of our common aim must be attributed the wide acceptability of the measures introduced by us. I say this all the more readily as I am conscious of how little I have contributed to the work of this Committee and how much India owes to the members who have so freely and ungrudgingly given of their time, energies and talents to the body of which we are all so proud. A large portion of the detailed work of the Committee is done in Sub-Committees and I shall be failing in my duty if I did not take this occasion of acknowledging the neverfailing assistance rendered so cheerfully by members who must have been drawn away from their own concerns to attend to dry, unremunerative tasks.

The half-year that has just closed has been memorable as it witnessed the settlement of a subject that was gravely agitating member's minds on the occasion of our last meetinf. While we gratefully acknowledge the services of the Indian delegates it will be a source of pride and satisfaction to Indian Central Cotton Committee that its representatives matirially contributed to the knowledge skill and wisdom which have solved the many thorny questions that stood in the way of a friendly settlement of the differences about cotton between India and Japan. Our representatives faithfully carried out the mandate given to them, that as far as possible they should bear in mind the identity of the interests of the cotton grower and the cotton manufacturer, but where there were inevitable differences the the interests of the grower should prevail.

CO-OPERATION WITH LANCASHIRE IS USEFUL!

Governor Pleads For Welfare Of Agriculturists In Address To Cotton Committee

The Governor of Bombay in the course of his speech at the meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on Monday, said:—

"For anyone who wishes to see for himself how useful your work has been I would recommend a comparison of present conditions with those recorded in the report of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1919 to show what progress has been achieved in the Cotton trade and industry largely by the efforts of your Committee.

"You are lucky, particularly in these days of financial difficulty all round, to be able to command an assured income derived from a cess on the industry itself. Power, however, they say involves responsibility, and financial power as much as any other. I think you can fairly claim to have adequately discharged this responsibility, and I note with particular interest that you have been generous in the subsidies you have given to research throughout India on all matters connected with cotton.

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRY.

"The importance of cotton in both the internal and external economics of India can hardly be over-estimated, and we in this Presidency are perhaps even more keenly interested than any other part of India. It is one of the many crops which gives the grower the means to buy his necessities and pay his taxes, and it is an important item in the trade between India and other countries. The international side has come prominently to the fore recently, and we have had the satisfaction of seeing one important cotton question, namely that with Japan, brought to a satisfactory conclusion by negotiation. Discussions with cotton interests in Lancashire are at a stage when fruitful results may be expected.

"I am afraid the relations between India and Lancashire have, to some extent, been embittered by the history of the question in the past and the fact that it has been made a political question rather than an economic and commercial one, as it should be. I think that many people, both in India and Lancashire, have now come to realise how very useful India and Lancashire can be to each other if they work together in a spirit of co-operation. I am sure Sir Richard Jackson, whom I am particularly glad to see here to-day, will bear me out when I say that Lancashire has now realised how much she stands to gain in improving her commercial position if she does everything in her power to extend her purchases of Indian cotton.

"In spite of the great extension that has recently taken place in the Indian textile industry, there are still large sections of the trade in which India and Lancashire do not compete with each other. The possibilities of co-operation must therefore be wide, and I am very glad indeed to see that a more friendly spirit is now prevailing and that the negotiations that have recently taken place hold out the brightest hopes of extensive mutual advantage resulting therefrom.

"Cotton, like many other products, has been severely affected by the slump which started in 1929, and the great fall in the prices of cotton has hit very hard all those connected with the industry, and not least the primary producer. That primary producer, namely, the agriculturist, who is the least organised and yet most important of all those in the cotton industry, deserves the the greatest possible consideration from any body which has to do with that industry. I am glad that on your Committee agricultural interests are represented, and I have no doubt that the representatives of other interests have also at heart the welfare of the grower himself. It may be, however, that others are not always so solicitous for his welfare, and anything that you can do by marketing, organisation, legislation or any other means to increase his income and therewith the general welfare of the country is worth worth doing.

MIRACULOUS CURES BY HOMOEOPATHY

Gaekwar Urged To Establish College At Baroda

The secretary of the Western India Homoeopathic Association sends us the following:—

We have great pleasure to lay before the members and the public the account of the activities of this Association in the cause of organising Homoeopathic profession.

The first conference of this Association was held at Baroda on 30th Dec. 1933.

The session was presided over by Dr. A. C. Roy of Baroda. Delegates from Bombay, Baroda, Bansda, Miyagam and Mahudha attended.

Dr. A. C. Roy read his address and treated the subject of History of Homoeopathy in the course of his speech.

Dr. B. Bhattacharya our President gave out a brilliant discourse over the philosophy and practice of homoeopathy and cited some thrilling cases of miraculous cures he had made, though in an unprofessional capacity. He narrated the excellences of homoeopathic doctrines of vital force, dynamic potency, small dose etc. in a very appealing style.

The following resolution was passed at the session:—

This association recommends His Highness to establish a Homoeopthic medical college at Baroda with a Hospital attached to it exclusively Homoeopathic in charge of a Homoeopath; and to nominate a Homoeopath on the Baroda Medical Council.

There are fresh enquiries and advice for enrolment from the secretary of All India Homoeopthic Medical Association Gaya.

Applications for enrolment were accepted from Dr. R. R. Raste Bhujpur Cutch (sympathiser), Dr. V. G. Nagir, H. M. B. Hirekerur dist., Dharwar, and Bhimbhai N. Vaidya Navsari. Enquiries with greetings for the conference were received from Dr. P. W. Tilloo Nagpur C. P., Mr. V. Joshi of Jamnagar Kathiawar, Maneksha D. Munsiff Surat and Har Sarup Varma Mhow, C. I.

An extra ordinary general meeting of the association will meet on 31st January 1934 in Bombay at Roy & Co's to discuss further programme of work. The meeting is ouen to public.

It has been brought to our notice that some members ind the fees Rs. 12 to be much more, and it is improvised that instalments of Rs. 3 or Rs. 6 may be paid without the least obligation. Those who believe it to be really excessive can pay Rs. 2 only enrolling themselves as sympathisers and still serve the best interests of the association without obligation.

Dr. B. Bhattacharya M. A. Ph. D. Director Oriental Institute Baroda and Dr. Trikamlal Amthasa M. D. (N. Y.) Principal Gujerat Homoeopathic College Ahmedabad have accepted the posts of President and Vice-President respectively of our Association. A very urgent piece of busines now remaining to be taken up is a Sub-Committee to frame rules of the constitution and other details which have not been thrashed out at previous meetings owing to other more interesting and controversial items.

The following Homoeopaths were present at the last Baroda Meeting:—1. Dr. B. Bhattacharya, M. A., Ph. D., Director, Oriental Institute, Baroda, President. 2. Dr. A. C. Roy, H. M. B. Baroda, Chairman; 3. Mr. A. Bannerjee, F. M. H. C., Baroda; 4. Dr. G. B. Patel, H. M. B., Navsari, Secretary; 5. Dr. Kishor M. Patel, Miyagam; 6. Mr. Jehangir B. Sukhadia, B. A., Bansda; 7. Dr. Zaverbhai Patel, Mahuda; 8. Dr. S. Lall, Ph. D., Sc., (U. S. A.), Bombay; 9. Dr. H. S. Mukerjee H. M. D., Bombay; 10. Dr. Rasik R. Thakar, M. D. M. S. (Hom.) F. C. P. S. of Vile-Parle.

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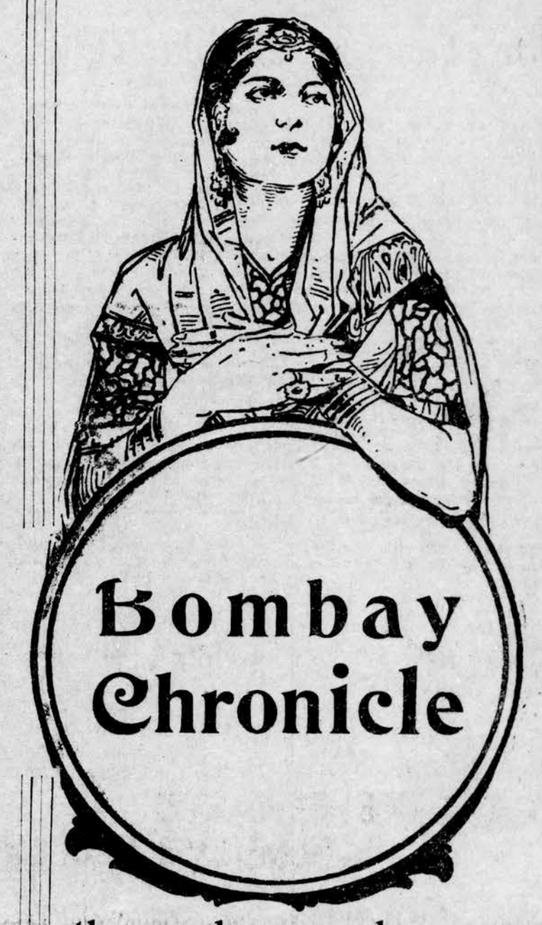

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Latest Commercial News

STERN CURRENCY WAR FORESHADOWED

N. Y. Cotton Futures 21 Points Up

SMALL RISE IN LONDON GOLD AND SILVER

Firm Tone In Chicago Grains

BOMBAY, January 29.

On Monday, the Sterling-Dollar cross-rate opened steady and soon improved but later in the session witnessed a small decline. The Sterling Franc cross-rate developed a slightly declining tendency.

BULLISH ACTIVITY IN NEW YORK COTTON.

Bullish activity was pursued with more vigour in the New York Cotton Market to-day on account of the news of favourable development in connection with the monetary bills. Traders, however, were hesitant to buy at the high level.

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER FIRM.

London gold and silver ruled firm to-day. A steady tone prevailed in the local bullion market.

RISE IN CHICAGO GRAINS.

Liverpool wheat ruled steady but a firm tendency market Chicago Wheat and Oats and Rye Markets. The trading was fairly active on account of a better foreign enquiry.

NO STABILISATION OF DOLLAR.

As the U.S. Treasury did not reach any understanding with London on the relation between the Sterling and the Dollar, a stern currency war is foreshadowed and chances for the stabilisation of the dollar are for remote now.

IMMEDIATE DEVALUATION OF DOLLAR.

President Roosevelt is expected to order immediate 40 per cent. devaluation of the dollar after receiving the Monetary Bill from the Congress.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, January 29.

Previous closing rate	11.31
To-day's opening rate	11.39
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing rate	11.52
Difference	+.21
Broach Expectation	Rs. 200

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, January 29.

Previous closing rate	5 73
To-day's opening rate	5.80
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing rate	5.83
Difference	+.10

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, January 29.

Saturday's bullish activity was pursued with even more vigour to-day when the prevailing sentiment was bolstered up by news regarding the favourable developments in connection with the monetary bill. However as much of its salutary effects had already been reflected, the rise was not spectacular. However traders displayed some hesitancy at the higher level which brought out some profit-taking and liquidation.

With steadier Liverpool cables and better Stock Exchange market, trading in May opened with considerable activity at 11.39 i.e. eight points higher than the previous closing. A good deal of speculative buying both by local and foreign trade appeared at the outset but soon after a slight setback set in on some liquidation and realising with May touching 11.36. Subsequently, however, an upward trend was again resumed on renewed buying which gradually brought the price up to 11.42 when the market became rather steadier and narrow.

The market finally closed at 11.52 with a rise of 21 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 29.

The following were the opening quotations:—

March (11-08/11-07 (11.27/11-26).
May (11-23/11-22) 11.41/11-39.
July (11-37/11-36) 11.57/11-55.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.—

American Panuary (5.76) 5.75.
American March (5.76) 5.79.
Egyptian January (8.26) 8.31.
Egyptian March (8.23) 8.28.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, January 29.

Previous closing	4.97 1/8
To-day's closing	4.99 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, January 29.

Previous closing	4.98 1/8
To-day opening	4.97 3/4
To-day's closing	4.98 7/8
Difference	+.00 3/4

FRANC RATE.

London, January 29.

Previous closing	79.93
To-day's opening	79.83
To-day's closing	79.84
Difference	—.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 29.

London exchanges opened with the sterling-dollar at 4.97 3/4 and immediately rose to 4.99 7/8 but eventually the rate showed signs of easing touching 4.98-3/4.

The rate finally closed at 4.98 7/8

Franc opened at 79.93 and thereafter gradually eased to 79.84 Subsequent movements were small and unimportant.

The rate closed at 79.84.

LONDON SILVER.

London, January 29.

The market was quietly steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 5/16d.	19 9/16d.
Forward	19 5/16d.	19 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, January 29.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6/12/3	£6/12/5½

BULLION.

London, January 29.

Influx (Nil) Nil.
Withdrawal: (Nil) Nil.
Gold (£6/12/3) £6/12/5½.
Silver (19 5/16d.) 19 9/16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, January 29.

3 months (1-1/32 p.c.) 1-1/32 p.c.
4 months (1-1/16 p.c.) 1-1/16 p.c.
6 months (1-1/8 p.c.) 1-1/8 p.c.

CROSS-RATES.

London, January 29. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6-3/32) 1.6-3/32.
Paris on Bombay (6.02 7/8) 6.01 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.37) 37.62.
Berlin on Bombay (.098 3/4) .099.
London on Milan (59.78) 59.68.
London on Shanghai (1-3) 31/32) 1-4.
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 5/16.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, January 29.

Liverpool wheat opened steady at 52 for March, 53-5/8 for May, and 54-5/8 for July delivery i.e. 1/8 penny higher. Business was fairly active on improved buying influenced by steadier American advices.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, January 29.

Chicago wheat opened firmer with May at 91-1/4, July at 89-5/8 and September 91. Consider bullish activity was in evidence on good commission houses buying and a better foreign enquiry.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, January 29.

Chicago oats opened fairly active with May at 38-1/8 and July at 37-1/4 while trading in rye commenced with May at 52-1/4. Markets displayed a better sentiment in sympathy with other grain markets and more interest was shown.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 29.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£226-5/8) £226 1/4 quiet.
Lead (£11 9/16) £11 9/16 quiet.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper (£36 to 37) £36 1/4 to £37 1/4.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1-1/4.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-3 1/4.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/4) 1-10 1/4.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Feb/Mar (£16-1/4) £16 1/4 Buyers.
Dundee Feb (£18-3/4) £18 1/2.
Lightning Feb. (£17-1/2) £17 1/4.

RUBBER.

Spot (4-25/32) 4 13/16 paid and value.
Jan/Mar (4-27/32) 4 29/32 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Jan/Feb (£11-5/16) £11 5/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan/Feb (£11-1/8) £11 3/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan/Feb (£9-7/16 (£9 7/16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Feb/Mar (£8-7/8) £8 7/8 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Silver opened steady at Rs. 54/5, 54/6, and 57/6 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery. Prices gradually improved on some scattered buying influenced by better Shanghai advices but the higher level attracted some profit-taking and the advance was partially lost. The market closed at Rs. 54/7, 54/8 and 57/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 32/10. 32/10 and 32/10/6 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery. The market was quiet with practically nothing doing in the absence of any stimulating advices regarding Paris exchange and closed steady at Rs. 32/10/3 and 32/10/9.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, January 29. 11-0 P.M.

Broach cotton for April/May delivery was traded in at Rs. 198-8 at night when New York cotton futures were reported to be about 9 to 10 points up and the closing Liverpool futures were 10 points up.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Jute shares ruled fairly steady after week-end and moderate business was put through. Coals were neglected. In Teas moderate turnover resulted at firm rates. In Miscellaneous Sugar Shares were a turn better. Rubbers were in fair request. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities.—3½ per cent paper 83-11; 3½ per cent loan 1947/50 95/14; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 99/10 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1943 101/13; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 113/15 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty. 305 ex-div.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpore pref. 118; Burrakur 13-6.

Jutes:—Adamjee pref. 103; Albion pref. 127; Alliance 292 small lot; Anglo India 340; Bally 156 small lot; Barnagore 142 small lot; Belvedere 341 ex-div. Champdany 130; Clive 6 per cent pref. 108; Gourepore 360 small lot; Howrah 52/4; Hukumchand 11; Kamarhatty 545; Kinnison 620 small lot; National 22/5 small lot; New Central 359 ex div. Northbrook 43; Nuddea 19/13; Union 405 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy New Issues 14/8; Bengal Iron 4/9; Burn & Co. ordy. 188 small lots; Indian Iron and Steel 5; Midnapore Zemindary 62-8 small lot; India General Navigation ordy 79 small lot.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 11; Cawnpore 31/8; Champaran 19/2; New Savan 12/12; Rohtas 9/10; Samastipur 9.

Teas:—Amulickie 86/8; Baradighi 53 small lot; Betjan 27/4; Beshnauth 29/13; Central Cachar 93; Dhelakhat 28; Hasimara 40; Deodo 203; New Samanbagh 30/12; Rydak 59 small lot; Rutoma 10/4; Tezpore 9/12.—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET AND UNINTERESTING

COPPER STRONG ON SPECULATIVE BUYING

Rubber And Cocoa Firm In Sympathy With America

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 29.

The Stock Exchange was very quiet and uninteresting, business in Rubbers, Oils and Minings being especially disappointing, which largely attributed to the fall of the French Government.

Among commodities copper was strong on speculative buying. Rubber and cocoa were firm in sympathy with America and there was large business in the latter.

Wall Street was quiet awaiting developments in connection with the Federal regulation of Stock Exchanges.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, January 29.

The 3-1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £87 3/4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, January 29. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75-3/4) £75½.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£87-3/4) £87-3/4.

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4.

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4.

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/53 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2.

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (3/4 p.c. dis.) £1 p.c. dis.

5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£109-3/4) £109 3/4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£108-5/8) £108-3/4.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (32/6) 31-10½.
Doran Tea (60.7½) 60.0.
Empire of India and Ceylon (42/6) 42 0.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (22/9) 22/6.
Gula Kelampong (20/7½) 20-7 1/2.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (29/9) 29-3.

MINING SHARES

Nundydroof (62/6) 60/0.
Burma Corporation (13) 13.
Rio Tintoss (£20 3/4) £20 5/8.
East Rand Proprietary (44/3) 43/6.
Rand Mines (121/3) 120 0.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (38/9 38-1½.
Anglo-Persian (51-10½) 51-3.
Burma Oil (91/3 90-0.
Mexican Eagle (12-4½) 12-1½.
Shell Transport (55) 54-4½.
Royal Dutch (£23) £22 3/4.

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord. (£57) £56 3/8.
L. M. S. Ord. (£26 3/4) £26 1/4.
L. N. E. R. Defd. (£9 7/8) £9 7/8.
Southern Defds. (£20 1/4) £20.
Land. Pass 5 per Stock (£123) £126.
London Board "C" Stock (£84) £84.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, January 29.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 38 7/8) dol. 39 1/4.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 15 3/4) dol. 16 1/8.
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 55½) dol. 55 1/4.
U. S. Steel (Preference) (dol. 79-dol. 79.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 29. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally quiet and rather irregular. Gilt-edgeds were steady but business was restricted. Industrials were generally inactive. Oils, rubbers and minings were easier chiefly due to some profit-taking.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75-3/8) £75 3/8.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/8.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/8) £109 1/8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£111 3/4) £111 3/4.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101-1/4) £101-1/4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110-5/8) £110-5/8.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 13 1/4) dol. 13 1/8.
International Holding (dol. 2-1/4) dol. 2-1/4.
Hydro-Electric (dol. 7-1/2) dol. 7 1/2.
Electrical Musical Insurance (19-6) 19-7½.
Princhin John (32-9) 33-0.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32-10½) 32-9.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (95-0) 95-1½.
Swadeshi Match "B" (10-6) 10-6.
Dunlop Rubber (43-4½) 43-0.
Unilliver Ordinary (24-0) 23-7½.
Ford Motors (24-6) 24-9.
Cables and Wireless "B" (10 7/8) 10 3/4.
British/American Tobacco (117-6) 116-10½.
Cameras "A" (£8-1/3) £8-1/8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (116) 116-3.
P. and O. S. N. Co. Def. (18-9) 18-9.
Distillers (83/6) 83-6.
Bradsford Dyers (15-0) 14-6.
British Celanese (13-1½) 13-0.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (61-9) 60-6.
Courtaulds Ordinary (43-3) 42-10½
Fine Cotton Spinners (14-3) 14-3.
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (9-0) 9-0.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 22 7/8) dol. 22 7/8,
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-0) 7-4½.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

MUSLIMS ORGANISE RELIEF

A public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay was held on Saturday night at the Chota Kabrastan under the auspices of the Muslim Relief Committee which has been formed to organise relief for the earthquake sufferers in Bihar. Munshi Valiullah presided and several speakers exhorted the audience to contribute liberally to the fund started by the Committee.

The Committee has been busy collecting funds and clothes and Hakim Shamsul Islam with another volunteer will be leaving shortly on behalf of the Committee to distribute the same in Bihar.

University Senate

Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta is seeking re-election to the Senate of the Bombay University from the Graduates' Constituency at the next election.

GERMANY IN 1933: REVIEW OF HITLER'S WORK

(Continued from page 6.)

country. Taxation has been in some ways reduced. The German currency has maintained its stability. A strong and influential committee was established under the presidency of Dr. Schacht to overhaul thoroughly the banking and credit system of the whole nation.

Back To Land.

In agriculture a great impetus was given through state initiative. Back to the land has been a successful slogan. A committee went about fixing definite prices for agricultural products, and liberated the farmer from the clutches of the price-manipulators. Thereby the Nazi Government has ensured the farmer and the agriculturist their rightful status as a basic and important element in the life of the nation and rescued them from a general depression that almost destroyed them.

Two more achievements can be written to the credit of the Nazis. Germany, before their coming to power, was suffering from the usual drawbacks attendant on bringing religion into politics. By signing the concordate (9 July) with the Vatican and by the establishment of the German Evangelical Church (25 April) politics was purged of religion and the latter assigned its proper place—to satisfy the religious and spiritual aspirations of the people. Finally, the Law of Sterilization (14 July) was passed and is bound to have important consequences in the quality and the numerical strength of the German people.

Firm Foreign Policy.

In foreign policy Nazi Germany outbid all expectations. The great Powers after 1919 were accustomed to a docile Germany ready not only to comply with the clauses of the Peace Treaty, but also to observe every "hint" and "suggestion" from the others. The country as it then was, suffered not only through the victors but also through the Communists and the defeatists. The nation developed an inferiority complex and lost all confidence in itself. To the German there was no 'goal' to work for and nationalism, if it existed, did not show its head anywhere. Early last year, the coming of the National-Socialists into power, changed things rapidly. Almost overnight, not only unanimity in matters of foreign policy but also a determination and a confidence in the national strength was exhibited that ruffled the self-complacency of many a nation. Ever since the Nazis have stuck to their original thesis. It is this: that they must have equality—equality in political status and equality in security. The first was recognized to Germany on her being admitted to the League of Nations but it had not the chance to be tested till the Disarmament Conference came to the forefront. When the disarmament talks were reopened early last year, Nazi Germany protested against the fruitless adjournments and against the lack of desire to come to any definite result. They welcomed the MacDonald plan (16 March) as a basis for further negotiations, inspite of its many drawbacks. For obvious reasons nothing came out of it. The Disarmament Conference was adjourned (9 and 29 June) and Henderson began his extensive tour (10 July) without result. The MacDonald plan ultimately emerged so distorted that it was practically worthless. The French meanwhile, proposed a period of 'probation' for Germany, as their contribution, and when this was repeated by Sir John Simon (14 October) Germany left the Disarmament Conference. She severed her connection at the same time with the League of Nations and with every thing connected with it. She refused to be treated like a criminal and to serve as a scapegoat for the lack of desire on the part of the others to disarm. Here again, new Germany has shown a courage that was absent in pre-Hitlerite days. Her relations with her neighbours have followed parallel lines. Her acceptance of the Four-Power Pact and her readiness to enter into direct negotiations are indications of her willingness to co-operate whenever such co-operation is honourable and possible. To the present chaotic political conditions in Europe and to the mutual distrust among nations, however, must be ascribed the failure to awaken to the great possibilities of a re-awakened and strong Germany, in the interests of peace.

National-Socialist Germany has achieved that which in the opinion of many was thought to be impossible, viz., organic unity. The elections of the 12th November leave no doubt as to the strength behind the present Government. Many a force that undermined the life of the nation has been destroyed and depression has given place to enthusiasm. The year 1933 has seen the rebirth of a great nation.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, January 29.

Tango Maru, Tokunaga, Kobe.
Proteus, Winsons, Singapore.
Baron Pentland, Campbell, Bhownagar.

Conte Verde, Carnelli, Shanghai.
Pasha, Murray, Java.
HIPMS Babr, Zebli, Mahomerah, Mahomerah via Karachi.
H I P M S Pulang, Kaghdi,

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, January 29.

via Karachi.
Conte Verde, Carnelli, Trieste.

S S Tango Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tango Maru, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe with a general cargo and 22 passengers.

S S Proteus:—The National S S Coy's steamer Proteus, arrived in harbour on Monday from Singapore, with a general cargo.

S S Baron Pentland.—The Graham T Coy's steamer Baron Pentland, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Bhownagar, with same bottom cargo and passenger.

S S Conte Verde:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Conte Verde arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai with a general cargo and 149 passengers and hence she sailed the same day at noon with some bottom and general cargo and 166 through passengers.

S S Pasha:—The T M Coy's steamer Pasha, arrived in harbour on Monday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

H I P M S Babr:—The H I P M S Babr, 950 tons, Commander Gelli, arrived in harbour on Monday from Mahomerah via Karachi, (for reparing).

H I P M S Palang:—The H I P M S Palang, 1,100 tons, Commander Kaghdi, arrived in harbour on Monday from Mahomerah via Karachi (for repairing).

HALAI MAKES TRANSFER APPLICATION

Mr. W. T. Halai made an application before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court asking for a transfer of his case from the Court of the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, to some other Court.

In this case, Mr. Halai, who is the Special Permanent Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange, is charged with cheating at the instance of Jhaverilal Maganlal.

Mr. Halai asked for transfer on the ground that he feared he would not get a fair and impartial trial before the Magistrate who is now trying the case.

Their Lorships did not pass any order on the application.

700 Blankets Sent To Behar

Mr. Jayantilal R. Shroff (Nepean Sea Road, Bombay) has despatched 700 blankets to Babu Rajendra Prasad for Behar Earthquake Relief.

M. C. C. Rout Mysore Team

(Continued from page 3.)

Murari c Jardine, b Clark ..	17
Still b Barnett	2
Nagarajarao c Walters, b Barnett	0
Ramaswami (not out)	1
Extras	4
Total	55

The M.C.C. won the match by 369 runs.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Clark 10/2/19/5; Barnett 8.5/1/21/5; Human 2/0/9/0; Langridge 1/0/2/0.

BRIGHT FEATURE.

One bright feature of the Bangalore match was the excellent co-operation which the local telegraphs gave to the Press, which was the only assistance which anybody gave them here. Nowhere in India were their courtesy and forethought in expediting despatch of messages exceeded and when the Pressmen were without tables and some even without chairs, they voluntarily offered their own chairs and tables.

PLANNED ECONOMY

(Continued from page 6)

ent economic problems on the other. This means that investigations of a general nature covering a wide field have been accompanied by detailed studies of specific problems. Both these efforts supplement each other and would not bear fruit in the absence of the other. We have, for example, special investigations of the type of those undertaken by the Empire Marketing Board or by the Tariff Board in our country. Whereas such studies relate to particular economic activities, there are others which relate to the human factor, that is, to the life of the people engaged in some occupation or living in a known area such as a town or a city.

(To Be Continued)

Bullish Enthusiasm In New York Cotton

SENATOR SMITH'S NEW BILL TO INCREASE CONSUMPTION

Large Buying By Trade

GOOD UNDERTONE WITH SCARCITY OF SELLERS

Bombay, Jan. 29.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and trade buying. There was speculative buying on reports of introduction of a bill to appropriate 150 million Dollars for the purchase of cotton garments, for distribution among needy and unemployed. Under this bill it is believed that over one and a half million bales will be required and to this extent, there will be an increase in the consumption of American cotton. It is also said that President Roosevelt is in favour of some control of cotton production. All these factors are expected to have bullish effect on the prices and trade interests are freely buying actual and forward cotton.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The market opened at a rise of 7 points with May delivery quoted 11.22. There was scattered selling which resulted in a small decline of 4 points from the opening level and the market reached the lowest level of the day with May 11.18. At this level, there was general buying, both trade and operators being keen buyers, prices advanced 14 points from the lowest level and the market closed at about the highest price of the day, at a net rise of 17 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 11.50 c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market also ruled very steady and under improved demand closed at a rise of 14 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 14 points at 11.12 c.

REUTER'S WEEKLY RE IEW.

Less favourable prospects of the Ginning Control Bill and the uncertainty with regard to the outcome of the acreage curtailment campaign, together with steadier trend of the dollar promoted a reactionary sentiment with a tendency to even up commitments pending more definite developments.

Southern spot markets ruled rm and offerings were light.

It is understood that the Department of Agriculture is now sounding out the growers with a view to determine whether a sufficient number want compulsory production control to warrants its adoption, supplementing the voluntary control programme. Meanwhile the campaign to hold down this year's acreage continues but it is feared that the increased acreage by non-co-operating growers may defeat the realisation of 12,000,000-acre objective.

It is official, announced that 391,000 option holders have elected to pool a total of 1,712,000 bales up to January 22nd; while 84,738 option holders have ordered 299,000 bales to be sold. 95,817 options are outstanding representing 418,000 bales.

On Saturday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of five points with May delivery 5.74. Private advices regarding the prospects of the Bankhead bill were mixed and in the absence on any reliable information the general feeling was hesitant. There was scattered Bombay and Continental selling and offerings were less restricted. Later on trade calling and local support was offset by further selling from Bombay. Prices fluctuated within the narrow range of three points and the market finally closed at a net decline of 4 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 5 pointss to 6.02 d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet with a limited turnover and closed at a net loss of five points with January 4.75, March 4.72 and May 4.76.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures section was also quiet with a scattered business. Sakels futures closed at decline of one to four points with spot cotton one point lower at 8.51 d. Upper Egyptian futures were quiet and closed at a decline of four to five points with spot cotton 4 points down at 6.63 d. per lb.

DEVELOPING FACTORS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—President Roosevelt's consideration of the Bankhead Bill and his inclination to tax all gins showing production in excess of the quotas allowed caused an advance in prices, trade being a good buyer.

The Senate's passage of the Monetary Bill vesting sole authority in the Secretary of the Treasury for the operation of the equilisation fund will soon allow the Govt. to control the dollar. Also the Govt.'s latest Bill to control stock exchanges and the Senates power to the President to maintain the parity between gold and silver is viewed favourably. Trade reports from Britain continue very hopeful and the Budget prospects are brighter but should the disarmament Conferenie come to no agreement no reduction on taxation is anticipated as larger outlays will have to be made on defence.

It is stated the American Govt.'s campaign to reduce acreage is in full swing but there are fears that the non-co-operating growers may not reduce acreage, hence the proposed control on ginnings.

It is officially announced that up to 22nd January 391,000 option holters have agreed to a pool with their holdings of 1,712,000 bales whilst 84,738 option holders have ordered 299,000 bales to be sold leaving fusther 95,817 option holders to be decided representing 418,000 bales.

Mr. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary to Agriculture, predicts Govt.'s control of land should there be any hesitation on the part of farmmessi

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May highest 11.32 +17 (11-56 a.m.), lowest 11.18+03 (10-10 a.m.).

Liverpool May highest 5.75 (10-15 a.m.), lowest 5.72 (10-45 a.m.).

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool—Situation Bankhead Bill still uncertain; reports progress acreage reduction campaign mixed; however spot position America very firm and Liverpool straddle selling well taken.

New York—Bullish cotton legislaiton anticipated.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:-

New York—With President apparently favouring some crop control legislation if necessary and probable passage gold bill to-day believe any setbacks prove temporary.

New York—Smith Bill introduced and likely adopted appropriating 150 million Dollars for purchase cotton garments for distribution to needy would require about one million five hundred thousand bales.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

11-14 a.m.: Considerable Bombay selling.

6-17 p.m.: Expectation of Government purchases cloth unemployed equivalent to 1,800,000 bales.

One of their Liverpool friends cabled as follows:—

"Washington's attitude to direct production controls still very problematical now doubtful if voluntary plan will succeed in reducing total acreage below 30 millions owing to ploughing up new land heavy sales Mules fertilizer suggest farmers intend to cnitivate intensively."

SUGAR OUTLOOK BULLISH.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

A private cable received from Washington states that reduction in Cuban Sugar duty and allotment plan are expected to be announced in the near future.

RUBBER RESTRICTION SIGNED.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Reliable information from Batavia states that an agreement on restriction has been signed and quota will be operative from first April.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool:—March 31 May 31 July 17.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A/May 198 Liverpool May 5.81 Rs. 54 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/May 198 New York May 11.31 Rs. 53 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/8

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Cotton Broach A/M.	14	0	0
Mandi on 150/	0	8	0
Mandi on 175/	1	12	0
Mandi on 190	5	4	0
Teji on 210	3	4	0
Teji on 220	2	8	0
Teji on 225	1	8	0
Silver Fagan	1	10	0
Gold Fagan	0	10	0
Linseed May	0	6	0
Wheat May	0	4	6
Castorseed May	2	0	0

TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 222/8/- per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 18/-/-

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 53/-/- per ton.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Following a rise of 16 points in New York futures the local cotton market ruled firm on Sunday There was extensive speculative buying on fears of killing frost or rains over cotton producing districts of Gujarat. There was absence of sellers and Broach A/M. delivery advanced to Rs. 199 per Candy.

However on account of clearing weather there was a sudden change in the general sentiment to day and the market opened quiet at Rs. 198. There was scattered long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 197/4. Option dealers control fluctuations in prices at the moment and foreign advices are not followed.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 7 points. Although prices fluctuated within a narrow range there was a large business today. A local operator bought about 25,000 Bales and the demand was satisfied by option dealers, Japanese firms and Commission houses. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	197/4
Oomra March	177
Oomra May	179/4
Bengal March	141
Bengal May	144/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	156
Bengal Fine	...	153
Bengal. F.G.	...	149
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	153
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	149
Wardha-ilingh Fine	172	192
Nagpur Savner Fine	172	192
Yeotmal Fine	169	186
Arvi Fine	169	186
Ellichpur Fine	169	187
Amraoti-Berar Fine	169	181
Khamgaon Fine	169	181
Mulkapur Fine	165	175
Khandesh Fine	162	172
Jalna/Sailu Fine	162	172
Burwah Sanavad Fine	169	181
Broach Fine	183	...
Punjab/American	...	207
Punjab/American mix	...	201
Cambodia	242	...
Miraj Sangh	172	...
Compta Good	177	...
Busoga	325	...
Kampala	332	...
Manza	...	307

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.—

	27-1-34	This year.
Khandesh	4,146	1,34,938
Central India	2,121	85,689
Barsi and Nagar	1,704	85,291
Hyderabad-Gaorani	162	24,456
Berar	3,027	1,72,798
Central Provinces	1,984	40,523
Total Oomras	13,144	5,43,695
Dholera	86	8,157
N.-W. Provinces	...	5,367
Rajputana	615	14,191
Sind-Punjab	643	73,319
Broach	1,504	35,248
Coompta & Dharwar	165	8,938
Westerns-Northerns	...	3,510
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	221	5,467
Persian	...	594
American	...	18,178
Egyptian & African	283	49,010
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	16,661	7,65,698

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 25th January.

In full-pressed Bales.—

	27-1-34	This year.
Europe	142	1,69,042
Japan & China	6,500	1,00,834
Coast Ports	...	8,291
Up-country by Rail	...	48,793
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	41,978
Total	6,642	3,68,938

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATON LTD.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The following rates prevailed in the Marked on 29th day of January 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD JUALITY VAIDAS.

April/May 1934.

(B. T.)

10-30 Rs. 197/12
12-30 Rs. 197/12
1-30 Rs. 197/12
2-30 Rs. Settlement.
4-30 Rs. 197/12
5—00 Rs. 197/12.
April/May 1934.
Highest 198/4
Lowest 197/4

OFFICIAL COTTON RATES

Bombay, Jan. 29.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fi	FG	Good
MG Bengal UP	152	149	146	142
MG Punjab	152	149	146	142
MG Rajputana	152	149	146	142
MG Oomra No 3	183	180	178	175
MG CP No 1	196	193	191	188
MG CP No 2	189	186	184	181

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Ready Javas Rs. 13/14
S S Pasha Rs. 4/1/6
S S Nizam Rs. 4/1/6
Shipment Dec. Rs. 4/1/6
Shipment Jan. Rs. 3/15/9
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 4
Shipment April-May Rs. 4/0/9

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 27.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond dol. 5 pfd.	39
Western Union Telg.	60 1/4
New York Central	37 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio.	28
Erie R. R.	20
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	32
Manhattan Modified Gtd.,	18
Interborough Rapid Transit	11
Third Avenue Railway	7
Hiram Walker	53
Distillers Seagram	23
Plymouth Oil	16
Atlantic Refining	32 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	45
United States Steel	55 1/2
American Smelting	44
Int. Nickel of Canada	22 3/4
Anaconda Copper	15 3/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	35
General Motors	39 1/4
Standard Oil of N. J.	47
Socony	17 3/4
Noranda Mines	34 1/4
Chase Bank	27
National City Bank	26 1/2
Celanese Corporation of Amer	40
Curtiss Wright	4
Tidal Water Oil 6 p.c. Pfd.	72
Alaska Jnneau	27

Remarks:—Market irregular and selective. Oil shares are favoured, particularly, Plymouth Oil Atlantic Refining Owing huge Government expenditure leading steel shares and also American Radiators are recommended.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria Jan. 27.

SAKELS:—	
March	14.94—05
May	14.98—10
July	15.14—03
November	14.95—07
ASH:—	
February	11.28—14
April	11.37—10
October	11.42—07
December	11.50—03

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	Op.	Hi	Lo	Close
Broach A/May	195⅜	196½	194½	194⅝
Oomra March	155¾	156¾	174¾	174¾
Oomra May	178	178	177¼	177¼
Bengal March	139½	139½	138¾	138¾
Bengal May	142¾	142¾	142	142

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 27.

May	d 0.90 1/4+7/8
July	d 0.88 3/4+7/8
September	d 0.89 7/8+3/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

March	52d
May	54 1/2+1/8d
July	54 1/2+1/8d

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

	Bales.
Khandesh	4,146
Central India	2,121
Barsi/Nugger	1,704
Hyderabad/Gaorani	162
Berar	3,027
Central Provinces	1,984
Dhollera	86
Rajputana	615
Sind-Punjab	643
Broach	1,504
Compta-Dharwar	165
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	221
Egyptians	283
Total Cotton	16,661
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,688
Linseed	3,744
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	1,204
Gingellyseeds	1,111
Poppyseed	37
Groundnuts	13,305
Castorseed	13
Rice	32,100
Myrabollams	6,111
Cottonseed	9,629
Gram	660
Joowar	384
Bajree	936
	Tons.
Coal	243

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

	1933/34	1932/33
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 27/1/34	6053000	6622000
Receipts Yesterday 27/1/34	12000	23000
Exports to date 27/1/34	4881000	4888000
Stock at Ports 26/1/34	3833000	4830000
Stock Interior Towns 26/1/34	2061000	2138000
Stock Liverpool 26/1/34	992000	879000
Visible Supply 26/1/34	8653000	9614000
Quantity in Sight 26/1/34	9460000	10043000
Quantity out of Sight 26/1/34	7360000	7233000

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Jan. 29.

T T on London—	
Previous Close	1—4
To-day's Opening	1—4 3/16
To-day's Close	1—4 5/16
Difference	+5/16

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 29.

B. C. Rate T T & D D 1/6

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 15 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 to April.
Banks selling T T 1/6 April-May.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Jan.-Mar.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 April/May.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 270 1/2
Banks selling T T 268 1/2
Banks buying T T 266

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 599
Banks buying D D 609

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 58 1/4

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 79 3/4
Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/2

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 101

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 157

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 58

BERLIN.—
Banks selling D D 98 3/4

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.96 3/4 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/16 29th inst.
JAPAN/London 1/2 1/4 27th inst.
London/Paris 79.95 27th inst.
London/Belgium 22.55 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 16.21 27th inst.
London/Italy 59.80 27th inst.
London/Berlin 13.24 27th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 27th inst.
London/New York 4.98 27th inst.
Amsterdam/London 7.82 27th inst.
Java/London 7.78 3/4 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm.
Gold £6-12-8 26th inst. £6-12-3 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 26th inst. 19 5/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 26th inst. 19 5/16 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 1/2 26th inst. 43 5/8 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 p.c. 26th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 27th inst.
London Discount 6 Mos. 1 1/8 p.c. 26th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c. 3 Mos 2 p.c. 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The statement of the affairs of the Bank as on the 19th January, 1934:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	1125,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	6,93,64,000
Other Deposits	73,10,24,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,21,81,000
Rs.	92,10,69,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	47,50,36,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	69,07,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,00,00,000
Loans	3,28,55,000
Cash Credits	15,70,31,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,18,18,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	26,16,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,54,19,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	37,36,000
Balances with other Banks	47,52,000
	77,01,70,000
Cash	15,08,99,000
Rs.	92,10,69,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£	997,600
Advances and Investments in London	£	1,318,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£	359,700
Percentage		18.56

Bank Rate 3½ per cent.

LIABILITIES.

Public deposits Rs. 8,96,000 Increase
Other deposits Rs. 36,53,000 decrease

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments, Rs. 1,35,67,000 decrease.
Loans, Rs. 3,12,000 Decrease.
Cash Credits, 38,56,000 Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased, Rs. 67,000 Decrease.
Cah Rs. 1,12,69,000 Decrease.
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India, Rs. 2,00,00,000 Increase.
Percentage 18.56.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Linseed May	6	5	0
Wheat May	3	13	0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices Fluctuate Within A Narrow Range

CEMENT SHARES STEADY

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The local share bazar ruled quiet but firm to-day with increased short covering. There was not any marked improvement the prices, except a small rise in some speculative counters but the general sentiment was decidedly in favour of the market. Present level is looked upon by shorts as favourable and there is more inclination on the part of Bears to cover their floating interest. It is expected that easier money conditions will prevent prices from any important decline.

Cements were outstanding. Nagpores rose to 226/4. Indores eased to 97/8. Kohinoors closed at 124/6. Morarjis improved to 430 and Swadeshis were better at 146/4. Andhras on balance closed unchanged at 1310. Powers finished at 905. Bundis improved to 26/1. Indian Cements rose to 290. Katnis up to 278/12 and Shahabads at 285. Punjabs finished at 16. Bombay Burmas closed at 390 and Bombay Steamers at 263/12. Steel ordys finished at 51/2 and Deferreds at 196/4. Tata Steel 2nd. Prefs closed at 114. Baroda Banks came to business at 89/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Bom. Dyeing 752, 54, 53, 54.
Century 183, 82.
Central India 223, 27, 26.
Colaba 68.
Crescent 7.
Fazulbhoy 6.
Kohinoor 123, 24
New Great 112, 13-2.
Pearl 3
Simplex 66-14.
Swadeshi 142, 47, 46.
Bundi 258, 26-1,
I. Cement 286, 85, 90, 88, 90.
T. Steel Dfd 196-14, 97, 96-14.
T. Steel Ord. 51, 50-14, 51-6, 2.
B. Steam 261-14, 65, 63.
B. Burma 390, 92, 90.
Tata Hydro 141-14.
Andhra 1310, 7, 12, 10.
Tram. Ord. 138-2, 38-7.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance	268	12
500 Bom. Cotton ..	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	754	20
250 Bradbury	90	0
100 Central India	225	0
100 Colaba	68	12
100 Coorla ..	62	8
100 Crescent	8	
250 Currim	6	4
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn ..	401	4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0	2-3
100 Elphinstone	2	0
250 Fazal	6	0
100 Finlay	68	8
100 Gokak	108	0
1000 Hindustan ..	1640	0
100 Indore	9	3
100 Kohinoor	126	6
100 Khatau	55	8
100 Madhowji	5	0
250 Madras United ..	65	0
1000 Morarji	360	
250 Model ..	50	0
50 Mysore ..	90	0
200 New Kreat	113	2
100 Oosmanshani	58	0
230 Pearl	8	0
100 Phoenix ..	257	8
25 Sassoon Silk ..	45	0
1000 Sholapur	2,977	8
50 Simplex	66	14
100 Swadeshi	146	4
100 Swan	N 35	0
25 Tata	N 20	0
500 Vishnu	1,415	0
1000 Western	731	4
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	89	4
25-50 Central	24	0
500 Imperial	1226	4
125-500 Imp. Contry. N.	303	12
50-100 India	104	8
5 Union	4-7-6	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	26	1
70 Gwalior	76	8
250 Indian	290	9
40 Katni Def.	1065	
100 Katni Ord	278	12
75 Okha	147	8
100 Punjab	16	0
100 Shahabad	285	0
70 United	61	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	11	12
15-75 New India	26	0
200 Oriental	3435	0
10-100 Vulcan	6	10
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	146	4
1000 Andhra Valley	1310	
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	138	7
100 Bom. Suburban	130	0
10 Broach	10	2
100 Karachi ..	191	4
100 Poona ..	187	8
100 Surat ..	167	8
100 Tata Hydro	141	14
1000 Tata Power	905	12
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	777	0
100 Amr. Patty ..	113	0
100 C. Province	77	4
100 Dhon. Baramati.	80	0
100 Gujarat	62	8
100 Mandra Bhon	80	0
100 Pachora Jamner	75	8
100 Sara Sirajgung ..	84	0
30 Tata Steel Def	196	14
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur	14	4
30 Tata Steel Def	196	14
75 Tata Steel Ordy	51	2
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 Alcock	175	10
50 Belapur Sugar	162	8
500 Bombay Steam	263	12
500 Bom. Burma	390	
50 Bom Burma Contry	137	3
30 B. Pearl	2	10
50 Bombay Teleprone	83	8
100 Ind Bleaching	131	14
100 Ind. Radio def.	495-N	
100 Ind. Radio Ord	452	8
1000 Port Canning	545	0
15 Scindia	10	3
30 Tata Construction	56	
25 Tata Oil	16	
PREF. SHARES.		
7 p.c Andhra Vly.	1207	8
6 pc Bom Steam	270	0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams. (T-F)	78	0
5 pc Cen India (TF)	461	4
7 p.c Katni 1st	123	12
7-1/2 pc Tata S 2nd	114	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	128	2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,235	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	160	0
7-1/2 pc Tata S 2nd	114	4
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	635	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 29.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3½ pc G P N Sett	83-10-3
3-1/2 pc G P N Cash	83-11-0
4 pc 1960/70 Sett.	99-4-0
4 pc 1960/70 Cash	99-5-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Sett	113-15
5 p.c. 1945-55 Cash	114 0

TAXFREES.

4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	100-4
5 pc 1955 Mysore	113-8
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109-8
6-1/2 p c 1935 B D L	105-15-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ p c 1945/50 Cash	95-10-0
4 p c 1934/37 Cash	100-9-0
4 p c 1943 Cash	101-12-0
4½ p c 1934 Cash	101-2-0
4-1/2 p c 1955/60	106-4-0
5 p c 1939/44 Cash	106-5-0
5 p c 1940/42 Cash	106/11/0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103-8
5-1/2 p c 1938/40 Cash	107/9/0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 TB	105-6

CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)

4 p c B P T 1974	94-4-0
4 p c M Deb. 1974	94-0-0
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	105-8
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	117-12
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118-0
6½ p c B I T 1937	108-4-0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The local silver market ruled firm to-day on strong Shanghai advices. T Ton London closing at 1-4 5/16. In the local market prices opened at Rs. 54/4 and later advanced to Rs. 54/10 on increased buying influenced by higher Shanghai closing advices. The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of three pies. The undertone of the market was barely steady.

Ready Gold	32 10 0
February Settlement	32 10 3
March Settlement	32 10 6
Ready Silver	54 2 0
February Settlement	54 10 0
March Settlement	57 13 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New Fork Jan. 27.

Spot Silver	43 3/8+1/8c
January delivery	43.60—05d
March delivery	43.70—10c

Tone:—Steady.

3-1/2 G P Notes opened at Rs. 83/4, declined to Rs. 83/3/0 but firmed up and closed at Rs. 83/7/0 at the close. This settlement quotes Three-quarters to an anna higher.

Tone:—Steady to firm.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

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J7

The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1934

Satyamurthi Declines To Attend All-Parties Conference

Madras Leader Frankly Disappointed At Communal Award

TRIPLICANE: Jan. 27.

Mr. S. Satyamurti who has been invited to attend the All Parties Conference to consider the White Paper has declined the invitation and has sent the following letter to Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad, the Chairman of the conference explaining his reasons for not attending.

Dear Sir Chimanlal Setalvad

I am in receipt of your kind invitation, ofr the All-Parties Conference to be held sometime in the month of February 1934. I agree with you that the White Paper proposals are unsatisfactory. But I regret I cannot agree with you that there is "a general agreement aomng men of all shades of opinion in India as to the fundamental defects in the White Paper proposals".

Speaking as a humble member of the Indian National Congress, I desire to state that the Congress, as such can never agree to Defence or Foreign Affairs being resered subject wholly outside the purview of popular control But, so far as I have understood the proceedings of the Round Table Conference the Liberal Party seem to have agreed to these reservations. I wonder if this All-Parties Conference can, with the Liberals taking a large part in convening thereof be expected to say that Defence and Foreign Affairs shall not be reserved subjects, though one may agree to safeguards in the mutual interests of India and Great Britain during a short transitional period.

DISAPPOINTED

Moreover, I am frankly disappointed at the Communal "Award" and that questions arising therefrom being excluded from consideration at this Conference. Personally I feel that the Communal "Award" which is not an "Award", but a settlement sought to be imposed by the British Government on the People of India is even more mischievous than the proposals in the White Paper. And, even if the White Paper be modified on the lines which the All-Parties Conference may decide I feel that, so long as the vivisection of the Indian nation into separate communities on the basis of communal separate electorates lasts and so long as the minorities are treated differentially in Provinces according to the religion of the minorities, there con be no real Democracy or Swaraj in the country.

I also feel that, if the Conference is to be taken seriously by a hard-headed practical nation like the British, it must consider and decide what action should be taken, "if the minimum political demands, on which there is a general agreement, are not conceded." But curiously enought, this subject also, is excluded from the purview of the Conference. I am not convinced by the reasons given in your letter, for this twofold exclusion. Verbal unanimity may be easy to secure on non-contentious matters, but it does not take you very far. Leaving freedom to different organisations to advocate any solution on the question of the Communal Award, and on the sanctions behind agreed demands may be the line of least resistances, but will not be effective. Your Conference may make it as clear as it likes that "the White Paper proposals, as they stand, cannot have and will not have the approval of the Indian Republic." But the British Nation will not take you seriously so long as they know that the moment you have said that, you have nothing more in common.

In this connection, You will pardon me, if I say that, during the time when the Congress was offering non-violent battle to the Government on the issue of Swaraj, Liberals and other non-Congressmen took the view that the Congress was wrong and practically left the Congress alone, and stood beside the Government. For the time being, the Congress is unable to continue the fight. Liberals and others should now at least, realise that such strength and influence, as they possessed in White Hall or Delhi was due to the fight of the Congress and, with the temporary fall of the Congress, "what a fall was there, my countrymen, when you and I and all of us fell down"!

FIGHT COMMUNALISM

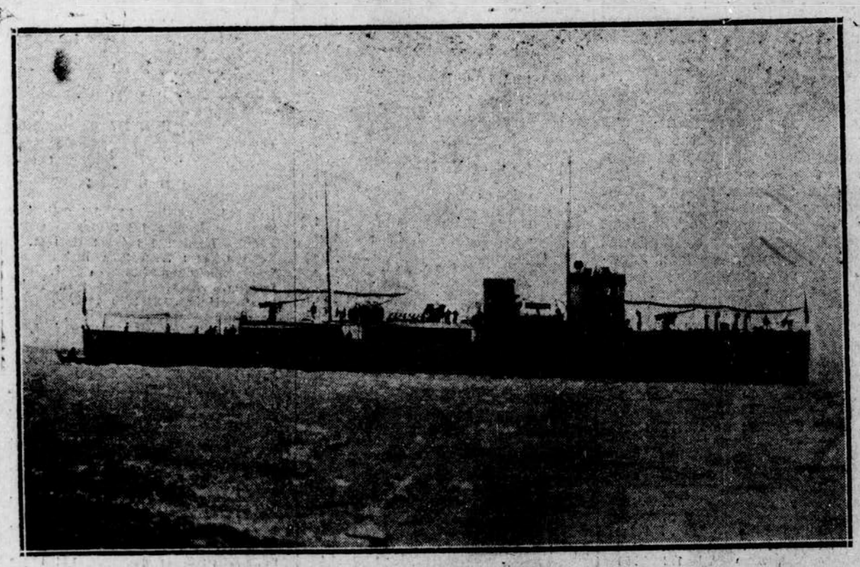
I am clearly of opinion that all progressive political parties must unite together for the purpose of ruthlessly fighting Communalism in any shape or form, and for developing sanctions, behind our demands, which our rulers can understand. I sincerely trust that that day will come soon.

Meantime, I request you to forgive me, if I cannot see my way to attend the All Parties Conference.

I am anxious, however, not to be misunderstood. I welcome all genuine national labour for the freedom of the Motherland. If you and your friends feel that this Coference will promote that cause, I wish you success.

Yours truly,
S. SATYAMURTI.

Persian Warships In Bombay Waters



The Persian Warships "Bara" and "Palang" arrive d in Bombay this morning from Karachi. "Bara" i n the Bombay Harbour.

PERSIAN MEN-OF-WAR IN BOMBAY

Commander Baynader Calls On Governor

For the first time in the history of Persia, two Men-of-War belonging to the Imperial Persian Navy which are cruising the West Coast of India arrived in Bombay from Karachi on Monday morning. According to previous arrangements they anchored at the Government Moorings near the Gateway of India at 9 a.m. The Persian Men-of-War named "Palang" and "Babr" are under the command of Commander Baynader. Soon after the ships had anchored 21 salvoes were fired from the Naval Battery which were returned by the "Palang" and "Babr"

After the customary exchange of courtesies an officer from the Royal Indian Marine went on board the "Palang" to pay his respects to the Persian Commander and to assure him that the British Government would be pleased to be of assistance to him in every possible way.

Commander Baynadar paid a return visit to the British Man-of-War, and then accompanied by the Persian Consul called on Admiral Walywn. This visit was returned after a few minutes.

The Persian Consul and the Persian Naval Commander also paid a visit to the General Officer Commanding. This visit was returned by the General Officer Commanding.

They left for Government House at 1 p.m. where they lunched with H. E. the Governor.

A large number of Persians residing in Bombay and some Parsis who are interested in Persia went on board and were shown round by the officers.

The vessels will make a long stay in Bombay, leaving on March 1. From Bombay, the ships will call at Goa, Cochin, Colombo and Mangalore, return to Bombay and then go on to Karachi.

The Persian Warship "Palang" anchored in Bombay waters.

ATTEMPT TO SUBORDINATE PRUSSIAN CHURCH

Bishop Mueller Issues Emergency Decree Suspending Church Council

BERLIN, Jan. 29.

Having failed to subordinate the whole German Protestant Church to the Reichs, Bishop Mueller is apparently determined to concentrate on securing the submission of the Church in Prussia. He has issued an Emergency Decree temporarily suspending the Church senate.

This latest development in the church controversy enables Bishop Mueller who is relying on he support of General Goering to issue orders to the supreme Prussian Church Council, thereby subjecting 19,000,000 Prussian Protestants belonging to the United Church to dictatorial rule.

The decree was followed by orders for the suspension of defiant pastors, thirty of whom are already suspended, while the Opposition Leader Pastor Neimoeller has been given leave of absence.

The fact that the Nazi Protestant leaders' meeting at Bishop, Mueller's office declared their loyalty to Chancellor Hitler and their determination to support Bishop is hailed in the press as the capitulation of the opposition, but further developments are expected.—Reuter.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Interpellations On Midnapore Notices

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

Consideration of the Imperial Bank Amendment Bill was resumed in the Legislative Assembly to-day.

During question time, replying to Mr. Lal Chand Naval Rai, whether there was any secret agrement between the Burmah Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company and whether as a result thereof, the imports of oil from Burma had increased and the imports of other countries considerably decreased, resulting in a substantial loss of revenue, Sir Joseph Bhore stated that information regarding those matters was being collected.

Sir Frank Noyce told the same member that the Burmah Oil Company did not enjoy a monopoly of Burma Oil.

MIDNAPORE NOTICES.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh wanted to know if at the instance of the Military Authorities notices have been issued in Midnapore on a number of local citizens directing them to be present in the Contai Dak Bungalow compound to welcome Garhwali soldiers on their arrival on December 16 to salute the British flag and asking them to be present without fail on December 18 at Khasmahal compound, when a ceremonial parade of the Royal Garhwali Soldiers was held He also asked if the soldiers were sometimes made to march into the houses of the citizens of Midnapore, when they refused or hesitated to salute the Union Jack.

Sir Harry Haig stated that the Government had no information and were making inquiries.

CUSTOMS AMENDING BILL.

On Sir George Schuster's motion, the House decided on the election of a Committee for the purpose of calling for and considering reports as to the working of the rules made by the Central Board of Revenues under Section 195—(A) of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 and also the effect on agricultural and small industrial users of fuel oil of the duties imposed by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act of 1933.

Sir George also introduced the Sea Customs Act Amending Bill with the object of discontinuing the drawback of 7/8ths of the customs duty on goods on importation which is repayable at the time of re-exportation of the goods The Government think that this is wrong in principle.

Further consideration of the Imperial Bank Bill was taken up. —United Press.

VICEROY TO BROADCAST APPEAL

Sound Film To Be Recorded In Viceregal House By Imperial Company's Technicians

M. Rustom G. Broacha of the Imperial Film Company left Bombay on Saturday for Delhi to record an appeal by His Excellency the Viceroy for the Earthquake Relief Fund.

M. Broacha took with him a corps of sound technicians and a sound truck. The record will be taken as a sound film in the Viceroy's study to-day or to-morrow and will be released immediately it is developed for screening in all cinemas throughout the country.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Rajendra Prasad's Suggestion To Mahatma

PATNA, January 29.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has wired to Gandhiji suggesting the issuing of an appeal to foreign countries for earthquake relief, if the latter considers the step proper.

Reports received here show that rains have set in in Monghyr and Muzaffarpore. The Rajendra Prasad Central Relief Committee is arranging to send corrugated iron sheets to these places for the purpose of making temporary shelters against rain.

Sir Courtney Terrell, Chief Justice, visited this morning the Scout Refugee Colonies and is arranging to provide the Colonies with more tents for protection against the monsoonish weather.—A.P.

GONDAL'S WAR ON NEWSPAPERS

Chief Adds "Phulchhab" To List Of Banned Papers

(From A Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 28.

The Ruler of Gondal, Maharaja Bhagwat Sinhjee, has, it is understood, added 'Phulchhab,' a Gujarati weekly newspaper published from Ranpur, to the list of prohibited newspapers, which includes 'Prajabandhu' of Ahmedabad, 'Hindustan Prajamitra' of Bombay, 'Saurashtra' of Ranpur and other leading papers. Henceforth whosoever is found in Gondal State having 'Phulchhab' will be fined Rs. 200 as in case of other prohibited newspapers.

NAVAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SINGAPORE, Jan. 29.

The Far Eastern Naval Conference has been concluded. It is understood no official statement will issued regarding decisions.

MASON DIES AFTER TOAST

SURAT, Jan. 29.

Yesterday's meeting of the Hamilton Freemasons, at which the Hon. Sir Justice Mirza of Bombay was the chief guest, was marred by an unhappy incident in the death of one member, Mr. Jamshed P. Motafaram.

The deceased stood up to drink the toast to the guests and after finishing fell down all of a sudden. Death was due to heart failure.—(United Press.

JUGAL KISHORE RELEASED

MUTRA, Jan. 29.

Mr. Jugal Kishore, Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee and Principal of the Prema Mahavidyalaya was sreleased from Muttra jail after the expiry of the term of his sentence of six months rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF LADY GAUNT

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 28

Lady Gaunt, wife of Admiral Sir Ernest Gaunt, died suddenly of heart trouble —Reuter.

Mr. Nathoram Vyas, a Municipal Councillor of Jubbulpore, has tabled a resolution requesting the Municipality to donate Rs. 5,000 towards the relief of the Bihar and Nepal earthquake sufferers.—(United Press.)

KASHMIR ARRESTS

Trouble Over Site For New Mosque

SIALKOT, January 29.

The Kashmir Government have issued the following communique:

"The local authorities in Srinagar have for sometime been reporting growing tansion between the two parties of Muslims there. The situation in the valley was further aggravated by the Moslim claim to build a mosque on a site long held sacred by Hindus at Muttan near Anantnag.

This claim was resisted by the Hindus and the Governor of Kashmir was endeavouring to attain a settlement by agreement or arbitration.

On the 19th January, the Nawjavan section of the Muslim Conference party under the chairmanship of Mohd. Sayeed made a series of inflammatory speeches at a public meeting in Srinagar containing incitements to violence and threatening direct action, if the Government of Kashmir did not concede their "demands" within seven days. The situation thus created could not be tolerated, and the speakers have been arrested and deported from the Kasnmir province. A certain number of the so-called volunteers who attempted to take out a procession have also been arrested. Everything is reported to be quiet and the situation is well in hand."—A.P.

BOMBAY WORKERS BUSY AT PATNA

MONGHYR, January 29.

Mr. Jamiat Singh, leader of the Jatha which went from Bombay to Patna last week to organise relief and help the sufferers in Behar and who since then has been appointed Secretary of the Relief Publicity Committee, Monghyr, writes:—Fresh cases of smallpox were reported yesterday and though vaccination is being done on a fairly large scale, it is feared that the epidemic may assume a dangerous form. To add to the difficulties of the situation since four in the morning it has been raining. The population is in a miserable plight. Dead bodies are emitting smell and this adds to the ghastliness of the situation. Eight dead bodies were recovered yesterday.

Mr. Abid Ally Jafferbhoy and Mr. Vishwa Nath of Bombay visited the relief camp and discussed relief measures with the workers. Corrugated sheets are urgently required as there is little shelter for thousands of homeless people. Thousands of blankets have been distributed but more are required.—A.P.

REMISSIONS IN LAND REVENUE

GWALIOR, Jan. 29.

Through the sympathetic efforts of Col. Sardar Sir Appajirao Shitele Anklikar, Revenue Member, the Regency Council has again this year granted remissions of land revenue varying from 11 pies to 3 annas and 7 pies in the rupee according to the condition of crops in different districts of the State.—United Press.

'QUAKE SYMPATHY IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, January 29.

A resolution expressing the sincere sympathy of the people of Madras with the provinces affected by the recent earthquake, was unanimously passed by the Madras Legislature which commenced the January session to-day.

Doctor Subbaroyan who moved the resolution referred to the appeals made by the Viceroy and the Governors of the Madras Presidency and Behar and Orissa for funds and attempts made by the "Hindu" in that connection. He requested the President to see if the House could not do anything to raise funds to help the persons afflicted.

The Home Member in seconding the resolution hoped that the people of the Presidency would rise to the occasion and subscribe liberally.—A.P.

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